

^{1203/4-5}
A
*
Practical Grammar,

O R,
The *Easiest* and *Shortest* W A Y
T O

Initiate Young CHILDREN
IN THE
L A T I N T O N G U E.

By the Help whereof, a Child of Seven
Years old may learn more of the Grounds of that
Language in Three Months than is ordinarily
learnt in an Year's space by those of greater Age
in Common Grammar Schools.

*Published for the Use of such as
love not to be Tedious.*

To which are Added
TABLES of Mr. Walker's *PARTICLES*,
by the Assistance whereof Young Scholars
may be the better enabled to Peruse that
Excellent and most useful Treatise.

By J. Philomath. Master of a Free-School.

K L O N D O N :
Printed by Henry Hills, for Thomas Cockerill,
at the Three Leggs, over against
the Stocks-Market. 1682.

THE HISTORY OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

FROM ITS ORIGIN TO THE PRESENT

BY JOHN HENRY LADD

By the Author of 'The History of the Royal Society of London' and 'The History of the Royal Society of Edinburgh'.



Printed by J. H. LADD, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

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LONDON

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Kind Reader,

After various Essays, and several Methods, proposed to facilitate the Teaching and Learning of the Latin Tongue, this Little Piece adventures to present it self to thy View; not to challenge Prebeminence of All that have gone before, but to submit it self to the impartial Scrutiny of thy Candid Judgment, which it the more boldly craves, as due to a Minor; being the Issue of some Years Observation, whereby (without Impeachment of any preceding Overtures in this kind) Experience hath sufficiently confirmed, That short Rules, and pat Examples, Instruct better and faster than long winded Notions and perplex'd intricate Sentences, too difficult to be comprehended by Children: for the Benefit of whom these ensuing Collections are principally intended. The Age we now live in expects a more early Product, and quicker Improvement of Youth than heretofore, not to say (tho' dearly experimented to the great Trouble and Dissatisfaction of many Teachers in this Kingdom) a laudable Advancement of such to a competent Knowledge in that Language, as our Predecessors deemed either altogether incapable thereof, or, by reason of their tender years, unfit to be taken into their Tuition. And indeed it seems almost impossible, at least extremely difficult, to satisfy those craving Expectations by circuiting in the old obscure Rote of the Common Grammar, whose Compilers have freely expressed themselves, in their Introduction, so far from attributing a compleat Perfection or Self-sufficiency to that Model, that they declare it imposed, not with Intent to put a stop to the Industry of succeeding Generations, in tracing out a more exact Method, or accommodating the same to different Ages and Capacities, but to prevent the grand Inconveniencies of worse; there being then so much Distraction in the Multiplicity of Forms, that it occasioned great Confusion. Now as their sagacious Fore-sight suggested hopes of further Improvement of their Labours by Poste-

To the Reader.

rity, so we trust no unprejudiced person will charge this small Breviary of what was then delivered, with envious Suggillation or Pragmatic Novelty, since it seems only to design a Confirmation of their well-grounded Presages, That from those very Foundations a more Expedite Way would one day be found out

to lay them. How far this Elementary performs that Task, I conceive it not a proper undertaking to endeavour here to determin, since it is now become the

Object of Common Censure, and may be approved or disliked, used or rejected at pleasure. Much less shall I go about to direct the Intelligent how it ought to be used, being so plain and easie, that every one that can read English, and understand Common Sense, may at first sight discern how to proceed, and by due Advertence Instruct himself and others. I shall only add, that if it hath gained the least Advantage to the Ends proposed, it must be acknowledged due to the afore-cited Preface, which gave the first occasion of farther search into these Particulars. The whole is left to thy Discretion to imbrace what thou thinkest useful, to Correct what thou findest amiss, and to Supply what thou apprehendest wanting, a service likely to prove no less beneficial to the tender and more indocile Infantry in Public Schools, than grateful to their Instructors, whose Obligations will bind them to return deserved Thanks for the Favor.

A Practical

A Practical Grammar.

Parts of Speech are Eight ;

- | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Four declined : | } | Noun,
Pronoun,
Verb,
Participle. | } | To all
which
belongs, | } | 1. Two Numbers,
2. Three Persons. | } | Singular,
Plural. |
| 2. Four undeclined : | } | Adverb,
Conjunction,
Preposition,
Interjection. | | | | | | |

Of the Two Numbers.

1. The Singular Number speaketh but of one.

2. The Plur. speaketh of more than one, & ends in *s*, & in some words in *n*, as

<i>a pen</i>	<i>a boy</i>	<i>an hare</i>	<i>an Ox</i>	<i>the World</i>
<i>an hand</i>	<i>a bird</i>	<i>an hart</i>	<i>a man</i>	<i>the King</i>
<i>a book</i>	<i>a nail</i>	<i>an hair</i>	<i>a chick</i>	<i>the Queen</i>
<i>pens</i>	<i>boys</i>	<i>hares</i>	<i>oxen</i>	<i>worlds</i>
<i>hands</i>	<i>birds</i>	<i>harts</i>	<i>men</i>	<i>Kings</i>
<i>books</i>	<i>nails</i>	<i>hairs</i>	<i>chicken</i>	<i>Queens</i>

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------|
| | <i>Singular.</i> | <i>Plural.</i> | |
| There are
Three Persons, both | } | 1. I, <i>Ego.</i> | We, <i>Nos.</i> |
| | | 2. Thou, <i>Tu.</i> | Ye, <i>Vos.</i> |
| | | 3. All other Nouns, Pronouns and Participles are of the third Person, Singular or Plural, except <i>ipse</i> , <i>idem</i> , and <i>qui</i> , which are joined to all Persons. | |

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And if this find Acceptance, a Greek Grammar may be produced much easier than any that hath been yet Extant.

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- | | | | |
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Moreover, There do belong to Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles,

I. Six Cases, the { Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative, } Known by these Signs, { *a, an, the*, before the Verb. (Noun. Of (usually) after a Noun. *To* or *for* (the use of one) and before a *a, an, the*, after the Verb. (a Verb passive. O. *In, with, from, by, out of, and* after

II. Three Genders, the { 1. Masculine, *Hic*. 2. Feminine, *Hec*. 3. Neuter, *Hoc*.

	Singulariter	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	V.	Abl.		Pluraliter	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	V.	Abl.
Masc.		<i>Hic</i>			<i>Hunc</i>		<i>Hoc</i>			<i>Hi</i>	<i>Horum</i>		<i>Hos</i>		
Fem.		<i>Hæc</i>	<i>Hujus</i>	<i>Huic</i>	<i>Hanc</i>		<i>Hæc</i>			<i>Hæc</i>	<i>Harum</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>Has</i>		<i>His</i>
Neut.		<i>Hoc</i>			<i>Hoc</i>		<i>Hoc</i>			<i>Hæc</i>	<i>Horum</i>		<i>Hec</i>		

There be two sorts of Nouns which use to be joyned together in Speech :

1. Substantives, which have a Plural Number (ending commonly in *s*, sometimes in *n*,) and for the most part *a, an, or the*, before the Singular.
2. Adjectives, which have no Plural ending, nor (if alone) *a, an* or *the* before them : but may receive after them one of these words, *Man, or Thing*.

There

There be Five Declensions known by the Ending of the Nominative Case, as in the following Examples:

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.		Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
	a an	of	to	a an	O	from		a an	of	to	a an	O	from
	the	of	for	the	O	from		the	of	to	the	O	from
Singulariter	1	a	e	e	am	a	â	e	arum	is	as	e	is
	2	er ir usum	i	o	um e um	er ir e um	o	i	orum	is	os	i	is
	3	aci nor st x	is	i	om lnor st x	aci lnor st x	e	es	um ium	ibus	es	es	ibus
	4	us u	us	ui	um u	us u	u	us	uum	ibus	us	us	ibus
	5	es	ei	ei	em	es	e	es	erum	ebus	es	es	ebus
							Pluraliter						

1. Nouns of the first Declension end in *a*, and are of the Feminine Gender.

A Pen, *Penn-*
A Bean, *Fab-*
A Rule, *Norm-*
A School, *Schol-*
A Woman, *Femin-*
Fortune, *Fortun-*
Water, *Aqu-*
Joy, *Latiti-*

2. Nouns of the 2d Declension in *er, ir* and *us* are Masculines, in *um* Neuters.

A Book, *Lib-*
A Field, *Ag-*
A Boy, *Pu-*
A Goat, *Cap-*

A Man, *Vir.*

A Lord, *Domin-*
A Finger, *Digit-*
A Ring, *Annul-*
The World, *Mund-*
The Wind, *Vent-*

A Kingdom, *Regn-*
An Apple, *Pom-*
A Word, *Verb-*
Study, *Studi-*
Loss, *Damn-*

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3. Nouns of the third Declension, if Substantives, are,

1. Masculines, which end in

an,anis. Titan, the Sun.

in,inis. Delphin, a Dolphin.

o,onis. Ligo, a Spade.

on,onis. Damon.

ōnis. Canon, a Rule.

er,eris. Crater, a Cup.

er,eris. Passer, a Sparrow.

ter,tris. Venter, a Belly.

ex,ecis. Vervex, a Weather.

ex,ecis. Codex, a Book.

or,oris. Viator, a Traveller.

or,oris. Rhetor, a Rhetorician.

os,oris. Honus, Honour.

os,ois. Heros, a Nobleman.

il,ilis. Mugil, a Mullet.

ul,ulis. Consul, a Consul.

ans,anti. Quadrans, a Farthing.

ens,entis. Tridens, a Mace.

unx,uncis. Septunx, seven Ounces.

2. Neuters ending in

a,atis. Poema, a Poem.

e,is. Rete, a Net.

i,is. Sinapi, Mustard.

al,alis. Capital, a Coif.

ar,aris. Calcar, a Spur.

en,enis. Nomen, a Name.

ur,uris. Jecur, a Liver.

ur,uris. Guttur, a Throat.

us,oris. Pectus, a Breast.

us,eris. Vultus, a Wound.

ut,utis. Caput, an Head.

3. Almost all others are Feminines, especially such as end in

as,atis. Vanitas, Vanity.

as,adis. Lampas, a Lamp.

ax,acis. Fornax, a Furnace.

es,es. Sedes, a Seat.

es,etis. Quies, Rest.

es,edis. Merces, a Reward.

id,ionis. Natio, a Nation.

id,ionis. Lectio, a Reading.

ix,icis. Radix, a Root.

ix,icis. Nutrix, a Nurse.

inx,ingis. Syrinx, a Flute.

anx,ancis. Lanx, a Platter.

do,dinis. Rubedo, Redness.

go,ginis. Imago, a Picture.

ux,ucis. Crux, a Cross.

is,anis. is Masc. as *Sanguis*, Blood.

is,es. Fem. as *Avis*, a Bird.

4. Nouns of the fourth Declension in *us* are Masculines, in *u* Neut- ters: as,

A Step, Grad-

A Wave, Fluct-

An Army, Exercit-

An Uproar, Tumult-

Food, Vict-

Fruit, Fruct-

A Knee, Gen-

An Horn, Corn-

5. Nouns of the fifth Declension are all Feminines, except *Meridies* and *Dies*,

A Face, Faci-

A Kind, Speci-

A Thing, R-

Faith, Fid-

Hardness, Duriti-

So much of Substantives; next follows Declination of Adjectives, which are either of the first and second Declensions, as *durus*, or of the third alone, as *tristis*.

Singulariter

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	
<i>Dur-us</i>	Singulariter	Nom.	us	a	um	Pluraliter	i	a	a
<i>Bon-us</i>		Gen.	i	a	i		orum	arum	orum
<i>Tard-us</i>		Dat.	o	a	o		is	is	is
<i>Alb-us</i>		Acc.	um	am	um		os	as	a
<i>Crud-us</i>		Voc.	e	a	um		i	a	a
<i>Alt-us</i>		Abl.	o	a	o		is	is	is
<i>Pulch-er</i>									
<i>Pig-er</i>									
<i>Nig-er</i>									
<i>Integ-er</i>									
<i>Sat-ur.</i>									

In like manner are declined all Participles in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*, *rus* and *dus*: *Albomus*, *tutus*, *sus*, *noster*, *vester*: Likewise *totus*, *solus*, *unus*, *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*, *nullus*; saving that these Nine make the Genitive Singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*, * *Meus* makes *mi* in the Vocative Case, and *alius*, *aliud*, in the Neuter Gender: * And the Six last lack the Vocative Case.

Trist-is
Lev-is
Util-is
Mol-is
Auda-x
Supple-x
Feli-x
Atro-x
Am-ans
Ing-ens
Obedi-ens
Dur-ior
Lev-ior
Pulchr-ior
Nigr-ior.

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
	Singulariter	Nom.	is x	e x		es	ia	
		Gen.	is			um	ium	
		Dat.	i			ibus		
		Acc.	em	e x ans ens ius		es	ia	
		Voc.	is x ans ens ior	e x ans ens ius		es	ia	
		Abl.	e i			ibus		
	Pluraliter	Nom.	is x	e x		es	ia	
		Gen.	is			um	ium	
		Dat.	i			ibus		
		Acc.	em	e x ans ens ius		es	ia	
		Voc.	is x ans ens ior	e x ans ens ius		es	ia	
		Abl.	e i			ibus		

Nostros, âtis.
Vestros, âtis.
Cujas, âtis.

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N. B. Such as end in *a*, *ans* and *ens*, are of all three Genders in the Nominative Case singular, and increase in the Genitive. These with Comparatives, make the Ablative singular both, in *e* and *i*. Others only in *i*, and increase not in the Genitive Case, (except *Vetus*.) Note also, That Comparatives in the Nominative, Accusative and the Vocative Plural, form the Neuter Gender in *a*, and the Genitive in *-um*, the rest in *is*, *ium*.

There be three Degrees of Comparison, the		1. Positive.	2. Comparative.	3. Superlative.
Hard, <i>Dur-us</i> .	Bold, <i>Aud-ax</i> .	<i>us ax</i>	more, or <i>ex</i>	most, or <i>est</i>
Light, <i>Levis</i> .	Lowly, <i>Suppl-ex</i> .	<i>is ex</i>	<i>-ior</i>	
Loving, <i>Am-ans</i> .	Happy, <i>Fel-ix</i> .	<i>ans ix</i>	<i>-ius</i>	<i>issimus</i>
Great, <i>Ing-ens</i> .	Fierce, <i>Fer-ox</i> .	<i>ens ox</i>		
Fair, <i>Pulch-er</i> .	Sick, <i>Æg-cr</i> .		<i>-ior</i>	
Black, <i>Nig-er</i> .	Slow, <i>Pig-er</i> .	<i>er</i>	<i>-ius</i>	<i>rimus</i>
Fiery, <i>Ign-eus</i> .	Warry, <i>Aque-us</i> .	<i>eus</i>		
Godly, <i>Pi-us</i> .	Ungodly, <i>Impi-us</i> .	<i>ius</i>	<i>magis</i>	<i>maxime</i>
Stout, <i>Stren-uus</i> .	High, <i>Ard-uus</i> .	<i>uus</i>		

Except from these Rules, these that follow:

Good,	better,	best,
Bonus,	melior,	optimus,
Bad,	worse,	worst,
Malus,	pejor,	peffimus,
Great,	greater,	greatest,
Magnus,	major,	maximus,
Little,	less,	least,
Parvus,	minor,	minimus,
Much,	more,	most,
Multus,	plus,	{ plurimus,
Multum,		{ plurimum,
Old,	elder,	eldest,
Vetus,	veterior,	veterrimus,
Senex;	senior,	maximus natus,
	worse,	worst of all,
	deterior,	deterimus,
Long ago,	former,	first,
Pridem,	prior,	primus,
After,	later,	last,
Post,	posterior,	postremus,

Above,

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Above,	higher,	highest.
<i>Supra,</i>	<i>superior,</i>	<i>supremus.</i>
Below,	lower,	lowest.
<i>Infra,</i>	<i>inferior,</i>	<i>infimus.</i>
Within,	inward,	inmost.
<i>Intra,</i>	<i>interior,</i>	<i>intimus.</i>
Without,	more outward,	outmost.
<i>Extra,</i>	<i>exterior,</i>	<i>extimus.</i>
on this side,	nigher hither,	highest hither.
<i>citra,</i>	<i>citerior,</i>	<i>citimus.</i>
beyond,	farther off,	farthest.
<i>ultra,</i>	<i>ulterior,</i>	<i>ultimus.</i>
near to,	hearer,	nearest.
<i>prope,</i>	<i>propior,</i>	<i>proximus.</i>
naughty,	naughtier,	naughtiest.
<i>nequam,</i>	<i>nequior,</i>	<i>nequissimus.</i>
A great while,	longer,	very long.
<i>diu,</i>	<i>diutius,</i>	<i>diutissime.</i>
often,	oftener,	very often.
<i>sape,</i>	<i>sepius,</i>	<i>sepiissime.</i>
late,		very lately.
<i>nuper,</i>		<i>nuperrime.</i>
rich,	richer,	very rich.
<i>dives,</i>	<i>divior,</i>	<i>divissimus.</i>

Adjectives not Compared are,

Cicur, claudus, canus, calvus,
Degener, dispar, almus, saluus,
Egenus, memor, magnanimus, mitrus,
Jejunus, crispus, unicus, delirus,
Canorus, balbus, ferus, vetulus,
Silvestris, mediocris, edentulus. Also,

1. Gentiles, *Romanus, Græcus, &c.*
2. Possessives, *Fraternus, herilis, &c.*
3. Numerals, *Septimus, ternarius, &c.*
4. Diminutives, *Tenellus, tantillus, &c.*
5. Materials, *Aureus, areus, lapideus, ligneus.*
6. Temporals, *Matutinus, hesternus, biennis.*
7. Compounds of *gero* and *fero*, *Salutifer, Corniger.*

And

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And Words ending in

1. *bundus, Moribundus, constabundus.*
2. *imus, Bimus, trimus, maritimus.*
3. *ivus, Deliberativus.*
4. *plexus, Duplex, triplex.*
5. *ster, Campester, sylvestris.*

Pronouns are these:

1. In English,

2. In Latin,

1. Substantives,	I, me, we, us.	Ego, nos.
	Thou, thee, ye, you.	Tu, vos.
	He, she, it, him, her.	Ille, iste, ipse.
	They, them.	Illi, isti, ipsi.
	Self.	Sui.
2. Adjectives.	My, thy, or thine, his, their.	Meus, tuus, suus.
	Our, your.	Noster, vester.
	This, these, that, those.	Hic, is.
	Which, whose, whom, what, who.	Qui, quis.

Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, is, qui and quis, are thus declined :

N. Ego, I.	vos, we.	tu, thou.	vos, ye.
G. Mei, of me.	vestrum, } of us.	tui, of thee.	vestrum, } of
D. Mihi, to me.	vestri, }	tibi, to thee.	vestri, } you.
A. Me, me.	vobis, to us.	te, thee.	vobis, to you.
V. Caret.	nos, us.	O tu, O thou.	vos, you.
A. à me, from me.	à nobis, from us.	à te, from thee.	O vos, O ye.
			à vobis, from you
N. caret.	him-	N. is, ea, id, that.	N. ii, ea, ea, those.
G. sui, of	self,	G. ejus.	G. eorum, earum, eo-
D. sibi, to	or	D. ei.	D. iis, veis. (rum.
A. se,	them-	A. eum, eam, id.	A. eos, eas, ea.
V.	selves.	V.	V.
A. à se, from		A. eo, ea, eb.	A. iis, vel eis.

He, she, that.

they, those.

N. iste, ista, istud.	N. isti, ista, ista.
G. istius, of.	G. istorum, istarum istorum.
D. isti, to.	D. istis.
A. istum, istam, istud.	A. istos, istas, ista.
V.	V.
A. isto, ista, isto, from.	A. istis.

So are declined *ille* and *ipse*, saving that *ipse* maketh *ipsum*, not *ipsud* in the Neuter Gender.

N. qui,

			Masc.	Neut.
N. <i>qui, quæ, quod.</i> G. <i>cujus.</i> D. <i>cui.</i> (quod. A. <i>quem, quam,</i> V. (qui. A. <i>quo, quâ, quo vel</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>qui, quæ, quæ,</i> G. <i>quorum, quorum, quorum.</i> D. <i>quibus vel queis,</i> A. <i>quos, quas, quæ.</i> V. A. <i>quibus vel queis.</i>	N. <i>quis, quid,</i> quid.	
			Ac. <i>quicquid.</i>	
			Abl. <i>quoquo, quâ,</i> <i>quâ; quoquo.</i>	

So is *quis* declined, but that it hath *quid* in the Neuter Gender; and also these that follow:

Quis	{	nam,	Qui	{	dam,	Ecquis,
		piam,			vis,	Ne-quis,
		quam,			libet,	Ali-quis,
		que,			cunque.	Nun-quis,
		putas.				Si-quis.

Exceptions from the Rules concerning Nouns and the Declensions.

1. **A**ll Neuters make the Nominative, Accusative and Vocative the same in both Numbers, and in the Plural end all in *a*.

2. *Filii* and *nati* make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *is* or *abus*; *Dei*, *muli*, *equi*, *liberti* in *abus* only.

3. In the Second Declension, if the Nominative Case ends in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*, except Voc. O *Deus*, *fili*, *geni*.

2. Be a Proper Name in *ius*, it makes the Vocative in *i*.

4. *Ambo* and *Duo* are thus declined:

Plural	Amb-	o	orum	obus	os	obus
	Du-	e	arum	abus	as	abus
		o	orum	obus	o	obus

5. To the three first Declensions do belong certain Greek Nouns which end in the

1st. in <i>as, es, e.</i>	{	These usually make the Acc. sing. in <i>n</i> ; but
2d. in <i>eus, os, on.</i>		<i>eus</i> makes <i>ea</i> , and its Gen. <i>eos</i> : Also <i>e</i> the Gen. <i>es</i> , and <i>o, us</i> ; <i>es</i> the Voc. & Abl. <i>e</i> or <i>a</i> .
3d. <i>a, as, an, ir, i, is, in, on, us, o</i> , whose Accusative singular ends in <i>a</i> , Plural in <i>as</i> (except Neuters) Gen. sometimes in <i>dos, eos, ios, yos</i> .		

Nouns that differ variously in the Terminations from the common road.

Of the first Declension, *Filia, nata, dea, liberta, equa, mulla, serva, conserua, asina, socia, anima*, make *i*; and *abus*, Dat. Pl.

Nouns in *us* of the second Declension make the Vocative in *e*; *Deus* and other Nouns ending in *us* are Atticisms.

The Accusative singular of the third Declension ends in *em*, but these in *im*:

Vis, ravis, sitis, charybdis, ruffis,
Mephitis, cannabis, Magudaris, amuffis,
Præsepis, syrtis, opis, pelvis, buris,
Sinapis, cucumis, Leucaspis, securis,
Albis, Fabaris, Batis, Tannis, Tigris,
Araris, Athesis, Ligeris, Tiberis, Tibris.

em and *im* these;

Aqualis, citis, turris, vestis, navis,
Sementis, puppis, bipennis, febris, clavis and strigilis.

Ablatives singular of the third Declension ends in *e*; but,

1. Neuters in *al, or, e*, make *i*, but *far, hepar, iubar, nectar*, make *e*.
2. Adjectives with *e* in the Neuter, Names of Months in *is* and *er*, *memor, immemor*, make *i* in the Ablative: *Affinis, rivalis, familiaris, contubernalis, popularis, sodalis, edilis, annalis, biremis, natalis, bipennis*, used Adjectively *i*, Substantively *e*.

Nouns in *im* in the Accusative make *i* only in the Ablative; but *Bæve, site* are read.

Some make *i* and *e* in the Ablative: as

They that make *im* and *em* in the Accusative: Adjectives of one Termination: Participles and Participials in *us*, (unless put) absolute: Verbals in *trix* taken Substantively, together with *victrix* and *ultrix*: Adjectives of the Comparative Degrees, *par*, the Adjective *i*: Substantive *e*: and comparative, *impar, uber, degener, dives, locuplet, Arpinax*.

And also, *Classis, collis, finis, fustis,*

Ignis, imbris, vestis, possis,

Orbis, orvis, civis, avis,

Unguis, pars, surfur, navis,

Occiput, fors, supellex, sordes,

Pus, Carthago, Sidon, Lacedæmon,

Tibur, Anxur, and Syeyon.

Neuters

Neuters of the third Declension make *a*, or *ia* ;
a, whose Ablative singular ends only in *e* : *ia*, whose Ablative singular ends only in *i*, or *e* and *i*, but *vetus*, *uber*, *bicorpor*, *tricorpor*, *versicolor*, *unicolor*, make *a*.

Also Comparatives have *a*, except *plus*, *plura* vel *pluria*.

1. The Genitive Plural of the third Declension ends in *um* ; but

They that make *i* only, or *i* and *e* in the Ablative singular make *ium* in the Genitive Plural, except Comparatives; words ending in *fer*, from *facti*, *memor*, *immemor*, *inops*, *uber*, *compos*, *impos*, *impuber*, *puber*, *diques*, *degener*, *congener*, *tricorpor*.

2. Nouns not increasing of the third Declension make *ium*, but *juvenis*, *panis*, *canis*, and words of three syllables make *um*.

3. Words only Plurals have the Genitive in *ium*, but *opes*, *primores*, *lemures*, *calites*, *celereres*, *luceres*, and *proceres*, make *ium*.

4. Words of one syllable ending in a liquid Consonant, as *par*, *parium*, but *ren*, *spen*, and *fur*, make *um*.

5. All words ending in the Nominative singular in two Consonants, or a double Consonant make *ium*, but *calebs*, *consors*, *hyems*, *judex*, *senex*, *gryps*, *lynx*, *spbinx*, *præx* and *frux*, out of use, make *unt*: So Nouns from *capiō*, as *auceps*, *forceps*, *manceps*, &c. And words that end in *ov* in Greek, as *Arabs*, *Æthiops*, *Chalybs*, *Cyclops*, *Phalanx*, make *um*.

Lastly, These Monosyllables, *ar*, *mar*, *var*, *bes*, *lis*, *glis*, *dis*, *vis*, *cos*, *dos*, *os*, and *mus*, make *ium*, but *pes*, *præs*, *mos*, *flos*, *thus*, *crus*, *sus*, *grus*, *laus*, *fraus*, *bos*, make *um*.

The Dative Plural of the third Declension ends in *ibus*, but *bos* makes *bobus* and *bubus*, and *Cicero* has *suibus* for *subus*.

The Dative Plural of the fourth Declension ends in *ibus*, but *specus*, *artus*, *lacus*, *tribus*, *portus*, make *ubus* ; *acus* and *quercus*, have no Dative Plural ; but *ficus* has *ficis* in *Pliny*, &c. *Quæstus*, *portus*, *genu* and *veru*, make both *ibus* and *ubus*.

A Practical Grammar.

Rules for Genders of Noun-Substantives.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Nouns Substantives, | 1. Proper, to-wit, Names of | { | 1. Heathen Gods, Men, and other Male-Creatures, are all Masculines, howsoever they end. |
| | | | 2. Countries, Islands, Trees, Heathen Goddeffes, Women, and other Females, all Feminines. |
| | 2. Common of the | { | 1. First and fifth Declension are of the Feminine Gender. |
| | | | 2. Second and fourth, such as end in <i>er</i> , <i>ir</i> and <i>us</i> , are of the Masculine, in <i>um</i> and <i>u</i> of the Neuter. |
| 3. Of the third Declension | | | |
- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--|
| Nouns ending in | { | 1. <i>an</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>on</i> , <i>er</i> , <i>ter</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>os</i> , <i>il</i> , <i>ul</i> , <i>o</i> , <i>ans</i> , <i>ens</i> , <i>unx</i> , are, for the most part, Masculines.
2. <i>as</i> , <i>es</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>as</i> , <i>ix</i> , <i>ux</i> , <i>s</i> , or <i>x</i> after a Consonant, <i>io</i> , <i>do</i> , <i>go</i> , most Feminines.
3. <i>ma</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>al</i> , <i>ar</i> , <i>el</i> , <i>en</i> , <i>ur</i> , <i>us</i> , <i>ut</i> , almost all Neuters. |
|-----------------|---|--|

Except from these general Rules:

- I. Names of Trees. { 1. Masculines, *pinus* and *oleaster*.
 2. Neuters, *filer*, *suber*, *thus*, *robur*, *acer*.
- II. Of the first Declension. { 1. Masculines, such as denote the Actions or Offices of Men, and Males: as *Poeta*, *scriba*, &c.
 2. Commons: *Auriga*, *dama*, *talpa*, *verna*, and Compounds in *a*, derived of a Verb.
- III. Of the second Declension in *us*. { 1. Feminines. { 1. Such as betoken the Relations, Actions, or Offices of Females.
 2. Many Greek Nouns in *us*, (not *eus*.)
 3. *Humus*, *domus*, *alvus*, *colus*, *vannus*.
 2. Neuters: *Virus*, *pelagus*, *vulgus*, *penus*.
- IV. Of the fourth Declension: *Ficus*, *acus*, *porticus*, *tribus*, *manus*, *idus*, all Feminines.
- V. Of the fifth Declension: *Dies* of the Common Gender, and *Meridies* of the Masculine.

- | | |
|---|--|
| { | 1. <i>on</i> . <i>Sindon</i> , <i>gorgon</i> , <i>icon</i> , <i>amazon</i> , Feminines. |
| | 2. <i>er</i> . <i>Verber</i> , <i>iter</i> , <i>tuber</i> , <i>uber</i> , <i>ver</i> , <i>cadaver</i> , <i>spinter</i> , <i>zinziber</i> , <i>laser</i> , <i>cicer</i> , <i>piper</i> , <i>papaver</i> , <i>fiser</i> , Neuters. |
| | 3. <i>ens</i> . <i>Mens</i> , <i>gens</i> , <i>lens</i> , { <i>dis</i> , <i>tis</i> , } Feminines; <i>Nefrens</i> , Common. |
| | 4. <i>ex</i> . { Feminines, <i>Supellex</i> , <i>carex</i> , <i>pellcx</i> , <i>vibex</i> .
Commons, <i>Senex</i> , <i>judex</i> , <i>vindex</i> , <i>imbrex</i> , <i>opifex</i> , <i>forfex</i> , <i>aruspex</i> , and other Compounds ending in <i>fex</i> or <i>spex</i> ; also <i>Pumex</i> , <i>cortex</i> , <i>obex</i> , <i>filex</i> , <i>index</i> . |
| | 5. <i>il</i> . <i>Strigil</i> , Neuter. |

Masculines in

6. *ul.* *Præful, exul, Commons.*7. *or.* { 1. *Arbor, Fem. and autor, Com.*
2. *Cor, equor, ador, marmor, Neuters.*8. *os.* { 1. *Feminines, Dos, cos, Eos, arbor.*
2. *Commons, Custos, nepos, bos, sacerdos.*
3. *Neuters, os, { oris, a month.*
*ossis, a bone.*9. *ans.* *Glans, f. infans; c.*10. *o.* *Caro, f. homo, nemo, c.*1. *as.* *Vas, vādis, mas, āris, gigas, elephas, adamas, Agragas, Gērathas, Masc. ānas, ātis, Com. vas, vasis, Neut.*2. *ax.* *Some Greek Nouns.*3. *es.* { 1. *Masculines, Bes, Cres, pras, pes, tāpēs, verres, Curas, lebes, magnes, aries, paries, fōmes, limes, stipēs, termes, pōples, amēs, cespēs, palmēs, trames, gurgēs, tudes.*2. *Commons, Hares, Antistes, Miles, interpretes, pēdēs, comes, hospēs, ales, prasēs, equēs, obēs, varēs.*4. *ix.* *Varix, fornix, calix, natrix, īcis, Mastix, īgis, Onyx, bombyx, Masculines.*5. *io.* *Sēnio, tēnio, curculio, opilio, mulio, and others in io, denoting a body, Masculines.*6. *is.* { *Mascula sunt amnis, natalis, aqualis, ab asse Nata, ut centussis: quibus adde lienis, & orbis, Callis, caulis, foliis, collis, mensis, & ensis, Fustis, funis, panis, penis, crinis, & ignis, Cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis, & unguis, Hisce lapis, vermis, vestis, cum postis, & axis, Et sanguis, vomis, cucumis, gliis, mugilis, add. is.*Mascu-
lines.7. *is.* { *Communis generis cenchris sunt atq; sodalis, Torquis, & extorris, patrueis, perq; duellis, Affinis, juvenis, testis, ciuis, canis, hostis; His jungas corbis, clunis, cum reste, canalis, Atq; semis, finis, samnis, pulvis, cinis, anguis.*Com-
mons.7. *ux.* *Conjux and dux; with its Compounds, Common.*8. *s and x after a Consonant, except Mons, pons, fons, M. calx, C.*

Neuters in

1. *al.* *Annibal, M. sal, M. and N.*2. *ar.* *Lar and salar, M.*3. *en.* *Pecten, lien, ren, splen, lichen, atagen, tibicen, tubicen, hymen, M. Siren, F. Cornicen, C.*4. *ur.* *Furfur, vultur, turtur, M. fur, Ligur, augur, C.*5. *us.* *Mus, lepus, Masc. Opus, untis, pecus, ūlis; and such as in-*crease long in { *udis,*
uris, } *Feminines.*
utis,

Of Irregular Nouns out of the Westminster- Introduction.

Irregular Nouns are such as vary from the common way of Declining, and either

I. Have too much in

1. The Nominative, as

Baculus, um, a Staff.

Acetabula, um, a Saucer.

Aranea, eus, a Spider.

Antidotus, um, an Antidote.

Alabaſter, ſtrum, Alabaſter.

Cepa, e, an Onion.

Poſtulatſo, atum, a Poſtulation.

Concuſſio, ſus, a Concuſſion.

Attagen, ena, a Snite.

Hebdomas, da, a Week.

Lampas, ada, a Lamp.

Juventus, ta, Youth.

Senectus, ta, Old Age.

Avarities, tia, Covetouſneſs.

Materies, ia, Matter.

Some Proper Names which have both the Greek and Latin Termination, as

Ulyſſes, eus.

Adonis, eus.

Agamemnon, o.

Amazon, o.

Evander, drus.

Geta, tes.

Ligur, gus.

Menander, drus.

Palemo, on.

Perſes, eus.

Simo, on.

Thimber, brus.

Ode, da.

2. Other caſes; as *Ancil-ia, ium & iorum*, *Saturnal-ia, ium, & iorum*, *ſecur, oris & inoris*, the Liver. And theſe Names following which retain the Greek Termination with the Latin in the Genitive.

Oreſtes, e, is.

Orontes, e, is.

Laches, a, etis.

Calchas, a, antis.

Paschas, a, & atis.

Sequeſter, i, & tris.

Oedipus, i, & odis.

Polipus, i, & odis.

Glomus, i, eris.

Mulciber, eri, eris.

And other Neuters, eſpecially Names of Feaſts.

Likewiſe Neuters in *ma* make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *matſis* and *matibus*; as *Dog-ma, Poe-ma, Quinquatr-ia, is & ibus*.

3. Declenſion; as *Laurus, pinus, colus, cornus*, which make the Genitive ſingular, the Nominative, Accuſative and Vocative Plural in *us* the Ablative ſingular in *u* of the fourth, other Caſes of the ſecond Declenſion.

S. {	N. Domus,	} {	G. i, ſus,	} {	D. ui,	} {	Ac. um,	} {	V. us,	} {	A. o.
P. {	N. Domu,	} {	G. orum, um,	} {	D. ibus,	} {	Ac. or, us,	} {	V. us,	} {	A. ibus.

II. Have

II. Have too little, and want

1. Number, either

1. Singular. Names of 1. Feasts : as

*Saturnalia.**Parentalia.**Bachanalia.**Orgia.**Dionisia.**Compitalia.**Vinalia.**Ithmia.**Pythia.**Olympia.**Nemea,**Palatia.**Batualia.*

And 2. some Cities : as

*Baja.**Fasula.**Fregella.**Gades.**Gabij.**Locri.**Athena.**Artaxata.**Bactra.**Susa.*

3. Certain particular Nouns here mentioned :

Acta, Deeds.*Adversaria*, Posting-books, Journals.*Edes*, an House.*Alpes*, the Alps.*Ambages*, Preambles.*Annales*, Chronicles of things done from year to year.*Antes*, the uttermost ranks of Vines.*Antia*, Womens Forelocks.*Apine*, Trifles.*Argutia*, Smartness or Briskness.*Arma*, Weapons.*Bellaria*, Junkets.*Biga*, a Cart with two Horses.*Blanditia*, Fair Words.*Caule*, Sheepecots.*Calites*, Heavenly Inhabitants.*Calendæ*, Calends of the Months.*Cancelli*, Lattices.*Carceres*, bounds whence Race-Horses started.*Castra*, a Camp.*Cete*, a Whale.*Clitellæ*, a Pannel or Pack-saddle.*Codicilli*, Epistles, Letters Patents of a Prince.*Comitia*, an Assembly.*Compita*, Cross Ways.*Crepundia*, Rattles.*Cunabula*, Cradles.*Cunæ*, Cradles.*Decima*, Tythes.*Dira*, Curses.*Divitia*, Riches.*Donaria*, Offerings to the Gods.*Dryades*, Goddesses of the Woods.*Esquillæ*, a Mountain in Rome.*Eumenides*, Furies.*Excubiæ*, Watches and Wards.*Exequiæ*, Ceremonies performed at Funerals.*Extæ*, Intrails of Beasts.*Exuvia*, things that we put off.*Fasces*, a bundle of Rods carried before the Roman Consuls, as Ensigns of Authority.*Fasti*, Registers Books.*Fauces*, Jaws.*Feria*, Holy-days.*Fines*, the Borders of a Country.*Fores*, Doors.*Furfures*, the Scurff of the Head.*Gemini*, Twins.*Gerra*,

Gerra, Hurdles made of
Twigs.

Gesta, famous Exploits.

Hiberna, Soldiers Win-
ter Quarters.

Idus, Ides of a Month.

Ilia, the Guts.

Induciae, Truce.

Indigetes, Demy Gods.

Ineptiae, Foolery.

Inferiae, Sacrifices per-
formed to Devils.

Laestes, small Guts.

Lamenta, Lamenta-
tions.

Lares, Household Gods.

Lautia vel Lautiae, Al-
lowances for the Main-
tenance of Foreign
Embassadors.

Lemures, Hobgoblins.

Liberi, Children.

Litterae, Learning.

Lustra, Dens of wild
Beasts.

Magalia, }
Magaria, } Cottages.
Mapalia, }

Majores, Ancestors.

Magnata, Pomanders,
Wash-balls.

Magnalia, great and
wonderful Works.

Minutiae, Mites.

Multitia, fine Clothes.

Mina, Threatnings

Nonae, Nones.

Nugae, Trifles.

Nares, Nostrils.

Obliviae, Forgetfulness.

Opes, Riches.

Optimates, Grandees.

Phalerae, Horse-Trap-
pings.

Plaga, Hunters Nets.

Plerique, Many.

Plures, More.

Posterii, Posterity.

Primores, Nobles.

Proceres, Peers.

Parapherna, all things
that Women bring
their Husbands, be-
sides a Portion.

Præbia, Amulets or
Charms hung about
Childrens Necks.

Præcordia, Midriff.

Primitiae, First-fruits.

Quadrigæ, a Cart
with four Horses.

Quirites, Romans.

Quisquilia, the refuse
of things.

Rapicia, the tender
Leaves of Rapes.

Reliquiae, Relicks.

Rostra, Pulpits.

Sales, Jest.

Salebrae, rough pla-
ces.

Scala, Stairs.

Scopa, a Besom.

Scruta, old Raggs.

Singuli, each.

Stativa, a standing
Camp.

Spolia, Spoils.

Superi, the Gods a-
bove.

Suppetiae, Aid or Help.

Symplegades, the Name
of two Islands.

Taphra, the Name of a
City.

Tenebrae, Darknes.

Tesqua, rough pla-
ces.

Thermae, Baths.

Tonsillae, the Glan-
ders.

Trica, Gugaws.

Valvae, folding Doors.

Verbera, Stripes.

Vergilia, the seven
Stars.

Verenda, the privy
Parts of a Man or
a Woman.

Vindicta, an Asser-
tion of ones Liber-
ty. A Rejoynder in
Law.

Vinacea, Grape-stones.

Vitalia, Vitals.

2. Plural. 1. Proper Names. 2. Most Names of Corn, Spices, Liquors, Metals, Arts, Vices, Virtues, Diseases and Ages, Except *Faba*, *Lupini*, *Zizania*, *Avena*, *Pices*, *Cera*, *Cardui*, *Urtica*, *Malva*, *Cicuta*, *Papavera*, *Rosa*, *Lilia*, *Aqua*, *Vina*, *Mutta*, *Æra*, *Orichalca*, *Electra*, with these other particular Nouns here mentioned, that follow, that either want the Plural, or have such Cases as are here set down, or else have it very seldom.

Adeps, Fatness.

Ævum, a, an Age.

Aer, the Air.

Album, a Muster-roll.

Allium, a, Garlick.

Arena, Sand.

Barba, a Beard.

Bilis, Melancholy.

Castus, (r.) Woman's Belt.

Callum, Brawny skin.

Carcer, (r.) a Prison.

Clavus, (r.) a Door-nail.

Cholera, Choler.

Crocus, Saffron.

Cruor, es, (r.) Blood.

Cutis, (r.) Skin.

Fama, as, Fame.

Fames, Hunger.

Far, rra, Bread-Corn.

Fascinum, a bewitching.

Fel, lla, Gall.

Fimus, Dung.

Forum, a, a Market-place.

Fuga, as, a flight.

Fumus, Smoke.

Galla, Galls, or Shoemakers Ayls.

Gaza, Riches.

Genius, an attendant

Angel, good or bad.

Gloria, as, Glory.

Gluten, Glue.

Halec, the Pickle of an Herring.

Hara, an Hoggs-sye.

Hepar, a Liver.

Hilum, the black speck of a Bean.

Hordeum, a, Barley.

Humus, the Ground.

Indoles, towardliness.

Jubar, a Sun-beam.

Justitium, a Vacation.

Juventus, Youth.

Lac, Milk.

Lethum, Death.

Limus, Mud.

Lues, a Murrain.

Luculentia, fine speeches.

Lutum, a, Clay.

Lux, Light.

Macellum, a Butcher's Stall, Shambles.

Mel, lla, Honey.

Meridies, Noon-day.

Metus, us, (r.) Fear.

Muscus, Moss.

Mustum, a, Metheglin.

Mundus, Womens Decking.

Nihilum, Nothing.

Nitrum, Salt Petre.

Oblivio, Forgetfulness.

Pallor, (r.) Paleness.

Paupertas, (r.) Poverty.

Pax, Peace.

Pelagus, the Sea.

Penum, Meat and Drink.

Pituita, Flegm, or Rheum.

Plebs, the Common People.

Pontus, the Sea.

Proles, es, an Off-spring.

Prosapia, a Pedigree.

Pubes, es, ripeness of Age.

Pudor, es, (r.) Shame.

Ros, es, (r.) Dew.

Rus, ra, the Country.

Sal, es, (r.) Salt.

Salum, the salt Sea.

Salus,

<i>Salus</i> , Health.	<i>Sol, es, (r.)</i> the Sun.	<i>Valetudo</i> , Health.
<i>Sanies</i> , an ulcerous Corruption.	<i>Solium, a, (r.)</i> a Throne, or Chair of State.	<i>Velocitas</i> , Swiftneſs.
<i>Senium</i> , Old Age.	<i>Sopor</i> , Sleep.	<i>Ver</i> , the Spring-time.
<i>Senectus, tes, (r.)</i> Old Age.	<i>Tabes</i> , a Conſumption.	<i>Vigor</i> , Livelineſs.
<i>Siler</i> , an Oſier.	<i>Talio</i> , like for like.	<i>Vinum, a</i> , Wine.
<i>Silex, ces</i> , Flint.	<i>Tellus</i> , the Earth.	<i>Virus</i> , Poiſon.
<i>Sitis</i> , Thirſt.	<i>Thus, ra</i> , Frankincenſe.	<i>Viſcum</i> , Birdlime.
<i>Situs, us</i> , Scituation.	<i>Timor, (r.)</i> Fear.	<i>Vita</i> , Life.
<i>Soboles</i> , an Off-ſpring.	<i>Tuffis</i> , Cough.	<i>Vitrum</i> , Glaſs.
<i>Solum</i> , a Soil.		<i>Vulguſ</i> , Common-People.

2. Caſe, as

1. Aptots, which have 1. the ſame ending in all Caſes in ſingular only.

2. Both Numbers, *Gummi, fragi, pondo, nequam*.3. The Plural only, *Tempe, tot, quot*, and all Cardinal Numbers from *quatuor* to *centum*.2. Monoptots, which have one Caſe only, as *Noctu, natu, juffu, injuffu, aſtu, promptu, permiſſu, inficias, incitas, nauci, expes*.3. Diptots, which have two Caſes only, as *Fors, forte, impetis-te, tabi, tabo, repetund-arum-is, ſuppeti-æ-as*.

4. Triptots, which have three Caſes :

1. Of one ending, viz. Nom. Acc. and Voc. as *Cete, fas, nefas*.2. Of two endings, as Nom. Acc. *Tantundem*, Gen. *tantidem*.

5. Tetraptots, which have four Caſes only, as

N. { *Nemo,* } D. { *Nemini,* } Acc. { *Neminem,* } Abl. { *Nemine.*
 { *Vesper,* } { *Vesperi,* } { *Vesperum,* } { *Vespere.*G. *Precis*, D. *Preci*, Acc. *Precem*, Abl. *Prece*.

III. Change their

1. Gender, and are of one Gender in the Singular Number, and another in the Plural.

	Singular.	Plural.
Masc.	<i>Sibilus,</i>	Masc. Neut. <i>a.</i>
	<i>Pangeus,</i>	
	<i>Infernus,</i>	<i>i, a.</i>
	<i>Focus,</i>	
	<i>Locus,</i>	
Neut.	<i>Rastrum,</i>	<i>i.</i>
	<i>Frenum,</i>	
	<i>Capistrum,</i>	<i>es.</i>
	<i>Filum,</i>	
	<i>Calum,</i>	
Fem.	<i>Sifer,</i>	
	<i>Pergamus,</i>	Neut. <i>a.</i>
	<i>Hierosolyma</i>	
Neut.	<i>Carbasus,</i>	
	<i>Nundinum,</i>	Fem.
	<i>Epulum,</i>	<i>a.</i>
	<i>Balneum,</i>	
	<i>Delicium,</i>	

2. Manner of Declining, as

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Vas, vasis,</i>	<i>vasa, vasorum.</i>
<i>Vis,</i>	<i>vires.</i>
<i>Iter, itineris.</i>	

3. Both Gender, and Flexion,
as *Supellex, supellectilis,*
Plur. *supellectilia.*

A VERB hath

- I. Four Conjugations, known by the first person singular, which ends in the

1. First in <i>o</i> with a Consonant next before <i>o</i> . [Except some few in <i>eo</i> , and more in <i>io</i> , to be learn'd by Use.]	Which make the	Preterpl.	Supines.
2. Second in <i>eo</i> .		<i>avi,</i>	<i>atum, atu.</i>
3. Third in <i>o</i> , to be learn'd out of a Book.		<i>ui,</i>	<i>um, u.</i>
4. Fourth in <i>io</i> .		<i>i,</i>	<i>itum, itu.</i>
		<i>ivi,</i>	

		Signs.	
1. Indica- tive, which hath five Tenses,	1. Present- tense,	{ Active, do, dost, doth. Passive, am, art, is, are.	
	2. Preterim- perfect-tense,	{ Active, did, didst. Passive, was, wast, were.	
	3. Preterper- fect-tense,	{ Active, have, hast, hath. Pass. have been, hast been, hath been.	
	4. Preterplu- perfect-tense,	{ Active, had, hadst. Passive, had been, hadst been.	
	5. Future- tense,	{ Active, shall or will, shalt or wilt. Pass. shall or will be, shalt or wilt be.	
II. Four Moods,	2. Impera- tive,	{ Active, let. Passive, let be.	
	3. Poten- tial,	Signs. { May or can { Present- } Tense, } in the { Future- } Tense, } Passive, { Might, would, { Preterimperf. alone, } be. { could, should, { Preterperf. have, } in the Pas- { or ought in the { Preterplup. had, } five, been.	
	4. Infini- tive,	{ 1. Active, { 1. Pres. and Preterimperf. to. { 2. Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. to { have or had. { 3. Future-tense, to hereafter.	
		{ 2. Passive, { 1. Pres. and Preterimperf. to be. { 2. Preterperf. and Preterpluperf. to { have or had been. { 3. Future-tense, to be hereafter.	

N. B. The Potential Mood is called Subjunctive when it hath the Indicative Signs, and is joyned with *Quamvis, quanquam, ne, cum, quod, uti, licet, ut, si, &c. utinamne, quin.*

N. 2. To the Infinitive belong also four Cases singular of the Participle *us*, called Gerunds, and besides two Supines, *viz.* the

1. Genitive in *di*, as *amandi* of loving, set after certain Substantives and Adjectives which govern a Genitive Case.
2. Ablative in *do*, as *amando* in loving, put either alone or after one of these Prepositions, *A, ab, de, e, ex, cum in pro.*
3. Nominative *in dum*, { put alone or absolutely with the Verb *est*.
4. Accusative *in dum*, { put after *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Two Supines { 1. First in *um*, to; as *amatum*, to love.
 ending the { 2. Second in *u*, to be; as *amatu*, to be loved.

Of Participles there are four kinds, one of the

1. Present-tense, whose *English* ends in *ing*, his *Latin* in *ans* or *ens*; as lov-ing, *am-ans*; read-ing, *leg-ens*.
2. Preterperfect-tense, whose *English* ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*, his *Latin* in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*; as lov-ed, *ama-tus*; knit, *ne-xus*; seen, *vi-sus*.
3. Future, in *rus*, to or about to; as *Lecturus* to read, or about to read.
4. Future in *dus*, to be; as *legendus*, to be read.

N. B. Certain Verbs in *or* are Englished with Active Signs only, and called Deponents; some with either Active or Passive, and therefore called Commons. Others in *o*, with Passive Signs only, thence termed Neuter Passives: Of which three sorts,

1. In Termination, as *mereo*, *maestus*, to mourn.
2. In Signification, as *vapulo*, to be beaten.
3. In Termination and Signification, *gaudeo*, *gavissus*, to be glad.

The Formation of Verbs from their Radical Tenses.

From <i>Ama</i> are formed	{ <i>Ama</i> { <i>bam</i> , Pr. Im. <i>bo</i> , Future. <i>re</i> , Pr. Inf. <i>ns</i> , Par. pr.	{ From <i>Ama-vi</i> , Preter-Perf. { <i>veram</i> , Pr. pl. Ind. <i>verim</i> , Pr. pot. <i>vissim</i> , Pr. pl. po. <i>vero</i> , Fu. po.
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From <i>Doceo</i> are formed	{ <i>Doce</i> { <i>bam</i> , Pr. Imp. <i>bo</i> , Fut. Ind. <i>re</i> , Pr. Inf. <i>ns</i> , Par. pr.	{ From <i>Docu-i</i> , Preter-Perf. { <i>eram</i> , Pr. pl. In. <i>erim</i> , Pr. pot. <i>issim</i> , Pr. pl. pot. <i>ero</i> , Fu. po.
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From <i>Lego</i> are formed	{ <i>Leg-</i> { <i>ebam</i> , Pr. Im. <i>am</i> , Future. <i>ere</i> , Pr. Inf. <i>ens</i> , Par. pr.	{ From <i>Leg-i</i> Preter-Perf. { <i>eram</i> , Pr. pl. In. <i>erim</i> , Pr. pot. <i>issim</i> , Pr. pl. po. <i>ero</i> , Fut. po.
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From <i>Audio</i> are formed	{ <i>Audi</i> { <i>ebam</i> , Pr. Im. <i>am</i> , Fut. <i>re</i> , Pr. Inf. <i>ens</i> , Par. pr.	{ From <i>Audi-v-i</i> Preter-Perf. { <i>eram</i> , Pr. pl. In. <i>erim</i> , Pr. pot. <i>issim</i> , Pr. pl. po. <i>ero</i> , Fut. po.
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	Ten- fes.	Conj.	1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1. We	2. Ye	3. They
	Signs		do	doſt	doth		do	do	do
<i>Am- love</i>	Preſent Tenſe.	1.	o	as	at		amus	atis	ant
<i>Doc- teach</i>		2.	eo	es	et		emus	etis	ent
<i>Leg- read</i>		3.	o	is	it		imus	itis	unt
<i>Aud- hear</i>		4.	io	is	it		imus	itis	iunt
	Signs		did	didſt	did		did	did	did
<i>Reg- ask</i>	Preterimperfect Tenſe.	1.	abam	abas	abat		abamus	abatis	abant
<i>Ten- hold</i>		2.	ebam	ebas	ebat		ebamus	ebatis	ebant
<i>Em- buy</i>		3.	ebam	ebas	ebat		ebamus	ebatis	ebant
<i>Erud- inſtruct</i>		4.	iebam	iebas	iebat		iebamus	iebatis	iebant
	Signs		have	haſt	hath		have	have	have
<i>Land- praiſe</i>	Preterperfect Tenſe.	1.	avi	aviſti	avit		avimus	aviſtis	averunt avere
<i>Mon- warn</i>		2.	ui	uiſti	uit		uimus	uiſtis	uerunt uere
<i>Defend- de- fend</i>		3.	i	iſti	it		imus	iſtis	erunt ere
<i>Pun- puniſh</i>		4.	ivi	iviſti	ivit		ivimus	iviſtis	iverunt ivere
	Signs		had	hadſt	had		had	had	had
<i>Not- obſerve</i>	Preterpluperfect Tenſe.	1.	averam	averas	averat		averamus	averatis	averant
<i>Terr- fright</i>		2.	ueram	ueras	uerat		ueramus	ueratis	uerant
<i>Occid- kill</i>		3.	eram	eras	erat		eramus	eratis	erant
<i>Imped- hinder</i>		4.	iveram	iveras	iverat		iveramus	iveratis	iverant

Persons	1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1. We	2. Ye	3. They
The Passive Voice.	am	art	is		are	are	are
	or	<i>aris</i> are	<i>atur</i>		<i>amur</i>	<i>amini</i>	<i>antur</i>
	<i>eor</i>	<i>eris</i> <i>ere</i>	<i>etur</i>		<i>emur</i>	<i>emini</i>	<i>entur</i>
	or	<i>ēris</i> <i>ēre</i>	<i>ītur</i>		<i>īmur</i>	<i>imini</i>	<i>untur</i>
	<i>ior</i>	<i>iris</i> <i>ire</i>	<i>ītur</i>		<i>īmur</i>	<i>imini</i>	<i>iuntur</i>
	was	waſt	was		were	were	were
	<i>abar</i>	<i>abaris</i> <i>abare</i>	<i>abatur</i>		<i>abamur</i>	<i>abamini</i>	<i>abantur</i>
	<i>ebar</i>	<i>ebaris</i> <i>ebare</i>	<i>ebatur</i>		<i>ebamur</i>	<i>ebamini</i>	<i>ebantur</i>
	<i>ebar</i>	<i>ebaris</i> <i>ebare</i>	<i>ebatur</i>		<i>ebamur</i>	<i>ebamini</i>	<i>ebantur</i>
	<i>iebar</i>	<i>iebaris</i> <i>iebare</i>	<i>iebatur</i>		<i>iebamur</i>	<i>iebamini</i>	<i>iebantur</i>
	have been	haſt been	hath been		have been		
	<i>atus</i> — <i>us</i> — <i>us</i> — <i>itus</i>	<i>sum</i> — <i>es</i> — <i>vel</i> — <i>fui</i>	<i>es</i> — <i>vel</i> — <i>fuiſti</i>		<i>sumus</i> — <i>vel</i> — <i>fuiſimus</i>	<i>estis</i> — <i>vel</i> — <i>fuiſtiſ</i>	<i>sunt, fue-</i> <i>runt vel</i> <i>fuere</i>
	had been	hadſt been	had been		had been		
	<i>atus</i> — <i>us</i> — <i>us</i> — <i>itus</i>	<i>eram</i> — <i>vel</i> — <i>fue-</i> — <i>ram</i>	<i>eras</i> — <i>vel</i> — <i>fueras</i>		<i>eramus</i> — <i>vel</i> — <i>fueramus</i>	<i>eratis</i> — <i>vel</i> — <i>fueratis</i>	<i>erant</i> — <i>vel</i> — <i>fuerant</i>

	Ten- ses.	Conj.	1.	2.	3.		1.	2.	3.
			I	Thou	He		We	Ye	They
	Signs		shall or will	shalt or wilt	shall or will	&c.			
<i>Servo</i> - keep <i>Detin</i> -detain <i>Vert</i> - turn <i>Vest</i> - cloth	Future Tense.	1.	<i>abo</i>	<i>abis</i>	<i>abit</i>		<i>abimus</i>	<i>abitis</i>	<i>abunt</i>
		2.	<i>ebo</i>	<i>ebis</i>	<i>ebit</i>		<i>ebimus</i>	<i>ebitis</i>	<i>ebunt</i>
		3.	<i>am</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>et</i>		<i>emus</i>	<i>etis</i>	<i>ent</i>
		4.	<i>iam</i>	<i>ies</i>	<i>iet</i>		<i>iemus</i>	<i>ietis</i>	<i>ient</i>
Imperative Mood.	Signs				Let		Let		let
	Present Tense.	1.		<i>a</i> <i>ato</i>	<i>et</i> <i>ato</i>		<i>emus</i>	<i>ate</i> <i>atote</i>	<i>ent</i> <i>anto</i>
		2.		<i>e</i> <i>eto</i>	<i>eat</i> <i>eto</i>		<i>eamus</i>	<i>ete</i> <i>etote</i>	<i>eant</i> <i>ento</i>
		3.		<i>e</i> <i>ito</i>	<i>at</i> <i>ito</i>		<i>amus</i>	<i>ite</i> <i>itote</i>	<i>ant</i> <i>iunto</i>
		4.		<i>i</i> <i>ito</i>	<i>iat</i> <i>ito</i>		<i>iamus</i>	<i>ite</i> <i>itote</i>	<i>iant</i> <i>iunto</i>
Potential Mood.	Signs		may or can	maist or canst	may or can	&c.			
	Present Tense.	1.	<i>em</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>et</i>		<i>emus</i>	<i>etis</i>	<i>ent</i>
		2.	<i>eam</i>	<i>eas</i>	<i>eat</i>		<i>eamus</i>	<i>eatis</i>	<i>eant</i>
		3.	<i>am</i>	<i>as</i>	<i>at</i>		<i>amus</i>	<i>atis</i>	<i>ant</i>
		4.	<i>iam</i>	<i>ias</i>	<i>iat</i>		<i>iamus</i>	<i>iatis</i>	<i>iant</i>
	Signs		might would should				ought or could		
	Preterimperfect Tense.	1.	<i>arem</i>	<i>ares</i>	<i>aret</i>		<i>aremus</i>	<i>aretis</i>	<i>arent</i>
		2.	<i>erem</i>	<i>eres</i>	<i>eret</i>		<i>eremus</i>	<i>eretis</i>	<i>erent</i>
		3.	<i>erem</i>	<i>eres</i>	<i>eret</i>		<i>eremus</i>	<i>eretis</i>	<i>erent</i>
		4.	<i>irem</i>	<i>ires</i>	<i>iret</i>		<i>iremus</i>	<i>iretis</i>	<i>irent</i>

Persons	1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1 We	2. Ye	3. They
The Passive Voice.	shall or will be	shalt or wilt be	shall or will be				
	<i>abor</i>	<i>aberis abere</i>	<i>abitur</i>		<i>abimur</i>	<i>abimini</i>	<i>abuntur</i>
	<i>ebor</i>	<i>eberis ebere</i>	<i>ebitur</i>		<i>ebimur</i>	<i>ebimini</i>	<i>ebuntur</i>
	<i>ar</i>	<i>eris ere</i>	<i>etur</i>		<i>emur</i>	<i>emini</i>	<i>entur</i>
	<i>iar</i>	<i>ieris iere</i>	<i>ietur</i>		<i>iemur</i>	<i>iemini</i>	<i>ientur</i>
		be thou	let him be, be he		be we or let us be	be ye	be they or let them be
		<i>are ator</i>	<i>etur ator</i>		<i>emur</i>	<i>amini aminor</i>	<i>entur antor</i>
		<i>ere etor</i>	<i>eatur etor</i>		<i>eamur</i>	<i>emini eminor</i>	<i>eantur entor</i>
		<i>ere itor</i>	<i>atur itor</i>		<i>amur</i>	<i>imini iminor</i>	<i>antur untor</i>
		<i>ire itor</i>	<i>iatur itor</i>		<i>iamur</i>	<i>imini iminor</i>	<i>iantur iuntor</i>
	may or can be	maist or canst be	may or can be &c.				
	<i>er</i>	<i>eris ere</i>	<i>etur</i>		<i>emur</i>	<i>emini</i>	<i>entur</i>
	<i>ear</i>	<i>earis eare</i>	<i>eatur</i>		<i>eamur</i>	<i>eamini</i>	<i>eantur</i>
	<i>ar</i>	<i>aris are</i>	<i>atur</i>		<i>amur</i>	<i>amini</i>	<i>antur</i>
	<i>iar</i>	<i>iaris iare</i>	<i>iatur</i>		<i>iamur</i>	<i>iamini</i>	<i>antur</i>
	might would should				ought or could be		
	<i>arer</i>	<i>areris arere</i>	<i>aretur</i>		<i>aremur</i>	<i>aremini</i>	<i>arentur</i>
	<i>erer</i>	<i>ereris erere</i>	<i>eretur</i>		<i>eremur</i>	<i>eremini</i>	<i>erentur</i>
	<i>ērer</i>	<i>ereris erere</i>	<i>eretur</i>		<i>eremur</i>	<i>eremini</i>	<i>erentur</i>
	<i>irer</i>	<i>ireris irere</i>	<i>iretur</i>		<i>iremur</i>	<i>iremini</i>	<i>irentur</i>

Tenses.	Conj.	1. I	2. Thou	3. He		1. We	2. Ye	3. They
Signs		might	would	should		ought	or could	have
Preterperfect Tense.	1.	<i>averim</i>	<i>averis</i>	<i>averit</i>		<i>averimus</i>	<i>averitis</i>	<i>averint</i>
	2.	<i>uerim</i>	<i>ueris</i>	<i>uerit</i>		<i>uerimus</i>	<i>ueritis</i>	<i>uerint</i>
	3.	<i>erim</i>	<i>eris</i>	<i>erit</i>		<i>erimus</i>	<i>eritis</i>	<i>erint</i>
	4.	<i>iverim</i>	<i>iveris</i>	<i>iverit</i>		<i>iverimus</i>	<i>iveritis</i>	<i>iverint</i>
Signs		might	would	should		ought	or could	had
Preterplup. Tense.	1.	<i>avissem</i>	<i>avisses</i>	<i>avisset</i>		<i>avissemus</i>	<i>avissetis</i>	<i>avissent</i>
	2.	<i>uisssem</i>	<i>uisses</i>	<i>uisset</i>		<i>uisssemus</i>	<i>uissetis</i>	<i>uissent</i>
	3.	<i>issem</i>	<i>isses</i>	<i>isset</i>		<i>issemus</i>	<i>issetis</i>	<i>issent</i>
	4.	<i>ivisssem</i>	<i>ivisses</i>	<i>ivisset</i>		<i>ivisssemus</i>	<i>ivissetis</i>	<i>ivissent</i>
Signs		may or	can	hereafter		maist	or canst	hereafter
Future Tense.	1.	<i>avero</i>	<i>averis</i>	<i>averit</i>		<i>averimus</i>	<i>averitis</i>	<i>averint</i>
	2.	<i>uero</i>	<i>ueris</i>	<i>uerit</i>		<i>uerimus</i>	<i>ueritis</i>	<i>uerint</i>
	3.	<i>ero</i>	<i>eris</i>	<i>erit</i>		<i>erimus</i>	<i>eritis</i>	<i>erint</i>
	4.	<i>ivero</i>	<i>iveris</i>	<i>iverit</i>		<i>iverimus</i>	<i>iveritis</i>	<i>iverint</i>

Infinitive

Present	{ are ere ere ire }	to.	Gerunds,	{ 1. andi, of. 2. ando, in. 3. andum, to. 4. endi, of. 5. endo, in. 6. endum, to. 7. iendi, of. 8. iendo, in. 9. iendum, to. }	Participles,	{ 1. ans, 2. ens, ing. 3. iens, 4. iturus }	To or about to.
Preterper. & Preterplup.	{ avisse uisse isse ivisse }	To have or had.	Supines,	{ 1. atum. 2. um. 3. um. 4. itum. }	Supines,	{ 1. atu. 2. u. 3. u. 4. itu. }	
Future	{ aturum urum urum iturum }	esse { To here after }					

1. I	2. Thou	3. He	1. We	2. Ye	3. They
might would should ought			or could have been.		
<i>atus</i> <i>sim</i>	<i>sis</i>	<i>fit</i>	<i>simus</i>	<i>fitis</i>	<i>sint</i>
<i>us</i> <i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>
<i>us</i> <i>fuerim</i>	<i>fueris</i>	<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>	<i>fueritis</i>	<i>fuerint</i>
<i>itus</i> <i>sim</i>	<i>sis vel</i>	<i>fit vel</i>	<i>simus</i>	<i>fitis</i>	<i>sint</i>
<i>fuerim</i>	<i>fueris</i>	<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>	<i>fueritis</i>	<i>fuerint</i>
might would should ought			or could had been		
<i>atus</i> <i>essem</i>	<i>esses</i>	<i>esset</i>	<i>essemus</i>	<i>essetis</i>	<i>essent</i>
<i>us</i> <i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>
<i>us</i> <i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuisse</i>	<i>fuissemus</i>	<i>fuissemus</i>	<i>fuisse</i>
<i>itus</i> <i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuissem</i>	<i>fuisse</i>	<i>fuissemus</i>	<i>fuissemus</i>	<i>fuisse</i>
may or can be hereafter			maist or canst be hereafter		
<i>atus</i> <i>ero</i>	<i>eris</i>	<i>erit</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>eritis</i>	<i>erunt</i>
<i>us</i> <i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>
<i>us</i> <i>fiero</i>	<i>fueris</i>	<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>	<i>fueritis</i>	<i>fuerint</i>
<i>itus</i> <i>fiero</i>	<i>fueris</i>	<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>	<i>fueritis</i>	<i>fuerint</i>

Mood.

Present. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ari} \\ \text{eri} \\ \text{i} \\ \text{iri} \end{array} \right\}$ To be.

Preterperf. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{atum} \\ 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{um} \\ \text{um} \end{array} \right\} \\ 3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{um} \\ \text{um} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{esse} \\ \text{vel} \\ \text{fuisse} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To have} \\ \text{or had} \\ \text{been} \end{array} \right\}$

Future Tense, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{atum iri vel an-} \\ \text{dum esse} \\ \text{um iri vel en-} \\ \text{dum esse} \\ \text{um iri vel en-} \\ \text{dum esse} \\ \text{itum iri vel ien-} \\ \text{dum esse} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To be} \\ \text{here-} \\ \text{after:} \end{array} \right\}$

Participles of the

Preter. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{atus} \\ 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{us} \\ \text{us} \end{array} \right\} \\ 3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{us} \\ \text{us} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{d, t,} \\ \text{n.} \end{array} \right\}$

Fut. in *du*. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{andus} \\ 2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{endus} \\ \text{endus} \end{array} \right\} \\ 3 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{endus} \\ \text{endus} \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to be.} \end{array} \right\}$

Indicative Mood.

Sum fui esse futurus, to be.

Persons	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They	
Pres.	<i>Sum</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>est</i>	<i>sumus</i>	<i>estis</i>	<i>sunt</i>	am, art, is, are
Preter-imperf.	<i>eram</i>	<i>eras</i>	<i>erat</i>	<i>eramus</i>	<i>eratis</i>	<i>erant</i>	was, wast, were
Perf.	<i>Fui</i>	<i>fuiſti</i>	<i>fuit</i>	<i>fuiſmus</i>	<i>fuiſtis</i>	<i>fuerunt</i> <i>fuere</i>	have been, haſt been, hath been
Pluſq. perf.	<i>fueram</i>	<i>fueras</i>	<i>fuerat</i>	<i>fueramus</i>	<i>fueratis</i>	<i>fuerant</i>	had been, hadſt been
Fut.	<i>Ero</i>	<i>eris</i>	<i>erit</i>	<i>erimus</i>	<i>eritis</i>	<i>erunt</i>	ſhall or will be, ſhalt or wilt be

Imperative Mood.

	<i>ſis</i> <i>es</i> <i>eſto</i>	<i>ſit</i> <i>eſto</i>	<i>ſimus</i>	<i>ſitis</i> <i>eſte</i> <i>eſtote</i>	<i>ſint</i> <i>ſunto</i>	
	be thou	be he or let him be	be we or let us be	be ye	be they or let them be	

Potential Mood.

may or can be, maiſt or canſt be, may or can be.

<i>ſim</i>	<i>ſis</i>	<i>ſit</i>	<i>ſimus</i>	<i>ſitis</i>	<i>ſint</i>	
<i>eſſem</i>	<i>eſſes</i>	<i>eſſet</i>	<i>eſſemus</i>	<i>eſſetis</i>	<i>eſſent</i>	might, would, ſhould, ought or could be
<i>fuerim</i>	<i>fueris</i>	<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>	<i>fueritis</i>	<i>fuerint</i>	have been
<i> fuiſſem</i>	<i>fuiſſes</i>	<i>fuiſſet</i>	<i>fuiſſemus</i>	<i>fuiſſetis</i>	<i>fuiſſent</i>	had been
<i>fuero</i>	<i>fueris</i>	<i>fuerit</i>	<i>fuerimus</i>	<i>fueritis</i>	<i>fuerint</i>	may or can be hereafter

Infinitive Mood.

Pres. and Preterp.	<i>eſſe</i> to be	Preterp. and Preterplup.	<i>fuiſſe</i> to have or had been	Fut.	<i>fore vel fu- turum eſſe</i> to be here- after
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Of certain Irregular Verbs.

Præf.	Præterperfect	Infinitive	Participle.
	Tense.	Mood.	
{	Possūm —	potui —	posse — potens: to may or can: or to be
	Volo —	volui —	velle — volens: to be willing (able
	Nolo —	nolui —	nolle — noiens: to be unwilling.
	Malo —	malui —	malle — malens: to be more willing.
{	Fero —	tuli —	ferre — latum : to bear or suffer.
	Fecit —	latus sum —	fieri — latus : to be Born or suffered.
	Fio —	factus sum —	fieri — factus: to be made or done.

Eo, is, iui, ire, eundi, eundo, eundū, iū, itu, iens, iturus to go,
likewise Queo.

Indicative Mood.

	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They	
Præf.	Possūm	potes	potest	possumus	potestis	possunt	may or can.
Imperf.	Poteram,	as	Eram				might or could
Future	Potero,	as	Ero				may or can.

Potential Mood.

Præf.	Possim	possis	possit	possimus	possitis	possint	may or can.
	So Velim, nolim, malim.						
Imperf.	Poffem	posses	posset	possemus	possetis	possent	might or could.
	So Vellem, nollem, mallem.						

Infinitive Mood, — Possē to be able.

Indicative Mood.

{	Volo	vis	vult.	volumus	vultis	volant	am willing.
	Nolo	non vis	non vult.	nolumus	non vultis	nelunt	am unwilling.
	Malo	maius	maius vult	malumus	maius vultis	malunt	had rather or am more willing.

Fut. Vol-am	}	es et emus etis em	shall be willing.
Nol-am			shall be unwilling.
Mal-am			shall be more willing.

Imperative Mood.

Noli do not	nolite do not
Nolito thou,	nolitote ye,

Infinitive Mood.	Velle to be willing.
	Nolle to be unwilling.
	Malle to be more willing.

These Verbs in all other Tenses of all Moods are varied like Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

Indicative Mood.

	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They	
Pres.	Fero	fers	fert.	ferimus	feritis	ferunt,	bear or suffer
	Feror	ferris	fertur.	ferimur	ferimini	feruntur	are born or
		ferre					suffered.

Imperat.

Pres.	bear or	let him	Let us	Bear or	let them
	suffer	bear or	bear or	suffer	bear or
	thou	suffer.	suffer.	ye	suffer
	Fer	ferat	Feramus	feré	ferant
	ferto	ferto		fertote.	ferunto.
	be thou	Let him	Be we	Be ye	Let them
	born or	be born	born or	born or	be born
	suffered	or suffered	suffered	suffered	or suffered
	Ferre	feratur	Feramus	ferimini	ferantur
	fertor	fertor		feriminor.	feruntor.

Potential.

might would should, &c.

Imperf.	Ferrem	ferres	ferret	ferremus	ferretis	ferrent	bear or
	Ferrer	ferris	ferretur.	ferremur	ferremini	ferrentur	suffer
		ferrere					be born
							or suffered.
							Infini-

Infinitive.

Pres. *Ferre* to bear or suffer. *Ferri* to be born or suffered.

These Verbs in all other Moods and Tenses are of the third Conjugation, and so is *Edo* throughout, saving that *Es, est, estis, esto, este, estote. Effem, esses, esset, essemus, essemus, essetis, essent, esse* are sometimes used for the same Tenses and Persons of *Edo*.

Fio is a Neuter Passive of the fourth Conjugation exactly, except *Fierem, fieres, fieret, fieremus, fieretis, fierent* and *Fieri*.

Pres.	<i>Eo</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>it.</i>	<i>imus</i>	<i>itis</i>	<i>eunt</i>
Imperf.	<i>Ibam</i>	<i>ibas</i>	<i>ibat.</i>	<i>ibamus</i>	<i>ibatis</i>	<i>ibant</i>
Future.	<i>Ibo</i>	<i>ibis</i>	<i>ibit.</i>	<i>ibimus</i>	<i>ibitis</i>	<i>ibunt</i>

Ambio to go about makes *ambiam* in the future.

go thou. let him go. let us go ye. let them

<i>I</i>	<i>ear</i>	<i>go.</i>	<i>ite</i>	<i>go.</i>
<i>ito</i>	<i>ito</i>	<i>eamus</i>	<i>itote</i>	<i>eant</i>
				<i>eunto.</i>

The Gerunds and oblique cases of the Partic. of the Present Tense use *eun* for *ien* as *Per-iens per-euntis eunti eundo* &c. Except *ambiens*.

Of the Preterperfect Tense and Supine of Verbs of the four Conjugations.

I. Verbs of the first Conjugation make their Preterperfect Tense in *avi* and Supine in *atum*.

Except.			Ton-o			toniū thunder		
Present.	Pret.	Supine	to	<i>Vet-o</i>		<i>vetitū</i>		forbid
				<i>Sec-o</i>		<i>sectum</i>		cut
<i>La-vo</i>	} vi	<i>lotum</i>	} wash.	<i>Dinic-o</i>	} ui	<i>discrepiū</i>		fight
		<i>lavatum</i>		<i>Discrep-o</i>		<i>discrepatū</i>		differ
<i>Fu-vo</i>	} vi	<i>jutum</i>	} help.	<i>Increp-o</i>	} avi	<i>increpiū</i>		chide
<i>Crep-o</i>		<i>crepitum</i>				<i>increpatū</i>		
<i>Cub-o</i>	} vi	<i>cubitum</i>	} ly down	<i>Cen-o</i>	} avi	<i>cenatū</i>		sup
<i>Dom-o</i>		<i>domitum</i>		<i>Fur-o</i>		<i>atusjuratū</i>		swear
<i>Mic-o</i>	} ui		} shine	<i>Por-o</i>	} ui	<i>sumpotum</i>		drink
<i>Nec-o</i>		<i>nectum</i>		<i>Titub-o</i>		<i>titubatū</i>		stumble
<i>Fric-o</i>	} ui	<i>frictū</i>	} rub	<i>Do</i>		<i>dedi datum</i>		give
<i>Son-b</i>		<i>sonitum</i>		<i>Sto</i>		<i>steti statum</i>		stand-

Present	Pret.	Supine	To	Pres.	Pret.	Supine	To
<i>A-sto</i>	<i>a-stiti</i>	<i>astitum</i>	stand by	<i>Sua-deo</i>	<i>suasum</i>		perswade

II. Verbs of the second Conjugation make the Pret. in *ui* and the Supine in *itū*.

<i>Frenl-eo</i>	} i.	<i>frenum</i>	gnash
<i>Sed-eo</i>		<i>sessum</i>	sit
<i>Strid-eo</i>			
<i>Vid-eo</i>		<i>visum</i>	see
<i>Cens-eo</i>	} ui.	<i>censum</i>	think
<i>Doc-eo</i>		<i>doctum</i>	teach
<i>Lat-eo</i>		<i>latitum</i>	ly hid
<i>Misc-eo</i>		<i>mixtum</i>	mingle
<i>Sorb-eo</i>		<i>sorptum</i>	sup
<i>Ten-eo</i>		<i>tentum</i>	hold
<i>Torr-eo</i>		<i>rostum</i>	roast
<i>Abol-eo</i>		<i>abolitū</i>	abolish
<i>Adol-eo</i>		<i>adultū</i>	grow
<i>Exol-eo</i>		<i>exoletū</i>	decay
<i>Inol-eo</i>		<i>inolitum</i>	grow bigger
<i>Obsol-eo</i>		<i>obsoletū</i>	grow out of
<i>Ci-eo</i>		<i>evictum</i>	stir up (use)
<i>Del-eo</i>		<i>deletum</i>	blot out
<i>Fl-eo</i>		<i>fletum</i>	weep
<i>N-eo</i>		<i>netum</i>	spin
<i>Pl-eo</i>		<i>pletum</i>	fill
<i>Vi-eo</i>		<i>vienum</i>	bind
<i>Jub-eo</i>		<i>jussi jussum</i>	command
<i>Al-geo</i>			be cold
<i>Ar-deo</i>		<i>arsum</i>	burn
<i>Ful-geo</i>			glister
<i>Fla-reo</i>		<i>basum</i>	stick to
<i>Indul-geo</i>		<i>indultū</i>	cocker
<i>Man-eo</i>		<i>mansum</i>	tarry
<i>Mul-ceo</i>	} si.	<i>mulsum</i>	affuage
<i>Mul-geo</i>		<i>mulcrū</i>	milk
<i>Ri-deo</i>		<i>risum</i>	laugh

<i>Ter-geo</i>		<i>tersum</i>	wipe
<i>Tor-queo</i>		<i>torsum</i>	wrest
<i>Tar-geo</i>			swell
<i>Ur-geo</i>			enforce
<i>Ca-veo</i>	} vi.	<i>cautū</i>	be war
<i>Fa-veo</i>		<i>fautū</i>	favor
<i>Fer-veo</i>			be hot
<i>Fo-veo</i>		<i>forū</i>	cherish
<i>Mo-veo</i>	} xi.	<i>motū</i>	move
<i>Pa-veo</i>			fear
<i>Au-geo</i>		<i>auctum</i>	increase
<i>Fri-geo</i>			be cold
<i>Lu-ceo</i>			shine
<i>Lugeo</i>		<i>luctum</i>	lament
<i>Spondeo</i>		<i>spospondi sponsum</i>	betroth
<i>Tondeo</i>		<i>totondi tonsum</i>	clip
<i>Mordeo</i>		<i>momordi morsum</i>	bite
<i>Pendeo</i>		<i>pependi pensum</i>	hang
<i>Placeo</i>		<i>placui placitum</i>	please
<i>Careo</i>		<i>carui cassus sum</i>	want
<i>Prandeo</i>		<i>prandi pransum</i>	dine
<i>Meteor</i>		<i>merui meritis sum</i>	deserve
<i>Audeo-ausus</i>	} sum		be bold
<i>Gaudeo-gavisus</i>			rejoice

III. Verbs of the third Conjugation are here enumerated with their Preterperf. Tenses and Supines.

<i>Bib-o</i>	} i.	<i>bibitum</i>	drink
<i>Lamb-o</i>			lick
<i>Scab-o</i>			scratch
<i>Te-o</i>		<i>isum</i>	smite

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
Abſcond-o		abſconditū	hide	Re-po		reptum	crawl
Accend-o		accenſum	kindle	Scal-po		ſcalptū	scratch
Cud-o		cuſum	forge	Scul-po		ſculptū	grave
Defend-o		deſenſū	defend	Ser-po		ſerptum	creep
Ed-o		eſum	eat				
Frend-o		freſſum	gnaw	Clau-do		clauſum	ſhut
Mand-o		manſum	eat	Divi-do		diviſum	divide
Pand-o		paſſum } panſum }	ſet open	Læ-do		læſum	hurt
Prehend-o		prebenſū	catch	Lu-do		luſum	play
Occid-o		occaſum	die	Plau-do		plauſum	clap hands
Occid-o	i	occifum	to kill	Ra-do		raſum	ſhave
Rud-o			to bray	Ro-do	fi	roſum	gnaw
Scand-o		ſcanſum	climb	Tru-do		truſum	thruſt
Sid-o			ſink down	Va-do		vaſum	go
Strid-o			gnaw	Mer-go		merſum	drown
Deg-o			live	Spar-go		ſparſum	ſprinkle
Leg-o		lectum	read	Vi-fo		viſum	viſit
Pſall-o			ſing	Mi-ito		miſſum	ſend
Reſell-o			refute	Ce-do		ceſſum	give place
Sall-o		ſalſum	ſalt	Pre-mo		preſſum	preſs
Em-o		emptum	buy	Ge-ro	fi	geſtum	carry
Succurr-o		ſuccurſū	help	U-ro		uſtum	burn
Inceſſ-o			invade	Quatio		quaſſum	ſhake
Verr-o		verſum	bruſh	Percutio		percuſſum	ſmite
Vet-o		verſum	turn	Compeſc-o			refrain
Law-o		lauſum	wash	Diſpeſc-o			drive
Solv-o		ſolutum	loofe	Al-o		altum }	Beaſts from
Volu-o		volutum	roll			alium }	(paſture
Glu-bo		gluprū	ſlea	Col-o		caltum	nouriſh
Na-bo		nuptum	be marri-	Conſul-o		conſulrū	till
Scri-bo		ſcriptum	write (ed	Excell-o		excelſū	counſel
Com-o		comptum	kemb	Præcell-o		præcelſū	excel
Dem-o		demptū	takeaway	Mal-o			ſurpaſs
From-o		promptū	draw	Mol-o		molitum	have rather
Sum-o		ſuſumptum	take	Nol-o			grind
Tem-no		temprū	deſpiſe	Occul-o		occultū	be unwilling
Car-po		carptum	crop	Volo			hide
							be willing
							Freem-o

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
<i>Frem-o</i>	>	<i>fremitū</i>	roar	<i>Fin-go</i>		<i>fitum</i>	feign
<i>Gem-o</i>		<i>gemitū</i>	groan	<i>Fli-go</i>		<i>fistum</i>	beat
<i>Trem-o</i>			tremble			<i>frixum</i>	
<i>Vom-o</i>		<i>vomitū</i>	vomit	<i>Fri-go</i>			parch
<i>Accin-o</i>		<i>accenitū</i>	to sing to			<i>frictum</i>	
<i>a Cano</i>			(noise	<i>Fun-go</i>		<i>junctum</i>	joyn
<i>Strep-o</i>		<i>strepitum</i>	make a	<i>Lin-go</i>		<i>linctum</i>	lick
<i>Ser-o</i>		<i>sertum</i>	lay in order	<i>Man-go</i>		<i>mitum</i>	piss
<i>Pis-o</i>		<i>pistum</i>	bake	<i>Meio</i>			
<i>Stert-o</i>			short	<i>Mun-go</i>		<i>munctum</i>	shite
<i>Tex-o</i>		<i>textum</i>	weave	<i>Nin-go</i>			snow
<i>Desip-io</i>			doat	<i>Pin-go</i>		> xi <i>pitum</i>	paint
<i>Rap-io</i>		<i>raptum</i>	snatch	<i>Plan-go</i>		<i>plantū</i>	lament
<i>Ac-uo</i>		<i>acutum</i>	sharpen	<i>Re-go</i>		<i>rectum</i>	govern
<i>Ann-uo</i>			yield unto	<i>Rin-go</i>		<i>ritum</i>	grin
<i>Arg-uo</i>		<i>argutū</i>	reprove	<i>Su-go</i>			suck
<i>Congr-uo</i>			agree to	<i>Strin-go</i>		<i>strictum</i>	bind
<i>Dil-uo</i>		<i>dilutum</i>		<i>Stin-go</i>			
<i>Imb-uo</i>		<i>imbutū</i>	season			<i>stinctum</i>	extinguish
<i>Ingr-uo</i>			invade	<i>Stin-guo</i>	}		
<i>L-uo</i>		<i>luitum</i>	pay	<i>Te-go</i>		<i>rectum</i>	cover
<i>Met-uo</i>			fear	<i>Tin-go</i>		<i>tinctum</i>	colour
<i>Min-uo</i>		<i>minutum</i>	diminish	<i>Un-go</i>		<i>unctum</i>	anoint
<i>Ren-uo</i>	> ui		refuse	<i>Tra-bo</i>		<i>tractum</i>	draw
<i>Resp-uo</i>				<i>Ve-bo</i>		<i>vectum</i>	carry
		<i>rrutum</i>		<i>Co-quo</i>		<i>coctum</i>	boil
<i>R-uo</i>	{	<i>ruitum</i>	rush	<i>Fle-cto</i>		<i>flexum</i>	bend
				<i>Vi-vo</i>		<i>victum</i>	live
<i>Sp-uo</i>		<i>sputum</i>	spit	<i>Flu-o</i>		<i>fluxum</i>	flow
<i>Stat-uo</i>		<i>statutū</i>	appoint	<i>Stru-o</i>		<i>structū</i>	build
<i>Stern-uo</i>		<i>sternutū</i>	sneeze	<i>All-icio</i>		<i>allectum</i>	allure
<i>S-uo</i>		<i>satum</i>	sow	<i>Dil-igo</i>		<i>dilectum</i>	love
<i>Trib-uo</i>		<i>tributū</i>	give	<i>Intell-igo</i>		<i>intellectū</i>	understand
<i>Di-co</i>		<i>dictum</i>	speak	<i>Negl-igo</i>		<i>exineglectū</i>	neglect
<i>Du-co</i>		<i>ductum</i>	lead	<i>Dir-igo</i>		<i>directū</i>	direct
<i>An-ga</i>			perplex	<i>Insp-icio</i>		<i>inspectū</i>	look into
<i>Cin-go</i>		<i>cinctum</i>	gird	<i>&c. a specio</i>			
<i>Clang-o</i>			found	<i>Cre-go</i>			
<i>Fi-go</i>		<i>fixum</i>	fasten	<i>Ab-do</i>		<i>abditum</i>	hide

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
Ad-do		additum	add	Perago	peregi	peractum	finish
Con-do		conditum	build	Cogo	coegi	coactum	compel
Cre-do		creditum	believe	Frango	fregi	fractum	break
De-do		editum	yield up	Pergo	perrex	perrectum	go forward
E-do		editum	publish	Surgo	surrexi	surrectum	rise
In-do	didi	inditum	put in	Percello	perculi	perculsum	strike
Ob-do		obditum	put agst.	Recello	reculi	reculsum	pull back
Pro-do		proditum	betray	Tollo	sustuli	sublatum	take away
Reu-do		redditum	restore	Gigno	genui	genitum	beget
Tra-do		traditum	deliver	Pono	posui	positum	put
Ven-do		venditum	sell	Rumpo	rupi	ruptum	break
No-sco		notum	know	Linquo	liqui	lictum	leave
Igno-sco		ignotum	forgive				
Pa-sco		pascitum	feed	Fero	tuli	latum	} bear or suffer
Quie-sco		quietum	rest				
Sci-sco	vi	scitum	determine	Plecto	plexui	plexum	punish
Sue-sco		suetum	accustom	Mero	messui	messum	mow
Cre-sco		cretum	grow				
Cal-vo			bald	Sisto	stiti	statum	} make to stand
Cerno	crevi		see				
Sperno	sprevi	spreitum	despise	Facio	feci	factum	do
Ster-no	stravi	stratum	throw	Facio	jeci	jectum	cast
Tero	trivi	tritum	wear	Fodio	fodi	fossam	dig
Quæro	quæsi	quæsitum	seek	Fugio	fugi	fugitum	fly
Sero	sevi	satum	plant	Capio	cepi	captum	take
Sino	fivi	situm	suffer				
Arcess-o	} i	arcessum	go to call	Such as double the Preterper-			
Lacess-o		laccessum	provoke	Tense are,			
Pet-o		petitum	ask				
Cup-io		cupitum	desire	Cado	cecidi	casum	fall
Vinco	vici	victum	overcome	Cado	cecidi	casum	beat
Quinisco	quæxi		nod	Cano	cecini	cantum	sing
Fido	fusus sum		trust	Curro		cursum	run
Findo	fidi	fisum	cleave	De Curro	} cucurri	decursum	run down
Fundo	fudi	fusum	pour out	Ex-curro		excursum	run out
Scindo	scidi	scissum	cut	Præ-curro		præcursum	run before
Ago	egi	actum	do	Disco	didici		learn
Satago	sategi	satactum	perform	Fallo	fefelli	falsum	deceive

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
<i>Pario</i>	<i>peperi</i>	<i>paritū</i>	bring forth	<i>Sapio</i>	<i>sapui</i>		be wise
<i>Pedo</i>	<i>pepedi</i>	<i>peditū</i>	fart		<i>sapivi</i>		
<i>Pello</i>	<i>pepuli</i>	<i>pulsum</i>	drive out	<i>Vello</i>	<i>velli</i>	<i>vulsum</i>	pluck
<i>Pendo</i>	<i>pependi</i>	<i>pensum</i>	weigh		<i>vulsi</i>		
<i>Posco</i>	<i>poposci</i>		require	<i>Verro</i>	<i>verri</i>	<i>versum</i>	brush
<i>Tango</i>	<i>tetigi</i>	<i>tactum</i>	touch		<i>verfi</i>		
<i>Tendo</i>	<i>tetendi</i>	<i>tensum</i>	stretch				
		<i>tentum</i>	out				
<i>Tundo</i>	<i>tutundi</i>	<i>tunsum</i>	knock				

These Preterperfect Tenses are

These following have two or used in Composition only.
three Preterperfect Tenses.

<i>Capeſſ-o</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>capeſſitum</i>	go to take	<i>Cellui, pleui</i>	<i>cello, pleo</i>
<i>Faceſſ-o</i>	<i>ivi</i>	<i>faceſſitum</i>	go to do	<i>Quaſſi, creui</i>	<i>quatiao, cerno</i>
	<i>lini</i>			<i>Cubui, leui</i>	<i>cumbo, leo</i>
<i>Lino</i>	<i>lini</i>	<i>litum</i>	besmear	<i>Nivi, lexi</i>	<i>niveo, lacio</i>
	<i>lini</i>			<i>Sorpsi, ſpeſi</i>	<i>ſorbeo, ſpecio</i>
	<i>lini</i>			<i>vaſi</i>	<i>vado</i>

IV. Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect Tense in *ivi*, and Supine in *itum*, Except.

<i>Nexo</i>	<i>nexui</i>	<i>nexum</i>	knit	<i>Singultio</i>	<i>singultum</i>	sob
<i>Pexo</i>	<i>pexui</i>	<i>pexum</i>	kemb	<i>Sepelio</i>	<i>sepultum</i>	bury
<i>Pango</i>	<i>pepegi</i>	<i>paſtū</i>	bargain	<i>Comperio</i>	<i>compertū</i>	find
	<i>panxi</i>		join	<i>Reperio</i>	<i>reperitum</i>	
<i>Parco</i>	<i>peperci</i>		spare	<i>Farcio</i>	<i>farcitum</i>	stuff
	<i>parſi</i>			<i>Reſercio</i>	<i>reſertum</i>	stuff
<i>Pluo</i>	<i>plui</i>	<i>plutum</i>	rain	<i>Sarcio</i>	<i>ſartum</i>	patch
	<i>pluvi</i>			<i>Fulcio</i>	<i>fultum</i>	prop
<i>Pungo</i>	<i>punxi</i>	<i>punctū</i>	prick	<i>Raucio</i>	<i>rauſum</i>	be hoarſe
	<i>pupugi</i>			<i>Sepio</i>	<i>ſeptum</i>	hedge
				<i>Haurio</i>	<i>hauſum</i>	draw
				<i>Sentio</i>	<i>ſenſum</i>	perceive

Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To	Pref.	Pret.	Supine	To
<i>Aperio</i>	} <i>ui</i>	<i>apertum</i>	open	<i>Venio</i>	<i>veni</i>	<i>ventum</i>	come
<i>Operio</i>		<i>opertum</i>	cover	<i>Fio</i>	<i>factus sū</i>		be made
<i>Amicio</i>		<i>amictum</i>	cloak				or done
<i>Sal-io, ui</i>	} <i>sanxi</i>	<i>saltum</i>	leap	<i>Veneo</i>	<i>venivi</i>	<i>venum</i>	be sold
		<i>sanctum</i>		<i>Eo</i>	<i>ivi</i>	<i>itum</i>	go
<i>Sancio</i>		<i>sancivi sanciū</i>	establish	<i>Queo</i>	<i>quivi</i>	<i>quitum</i>	may or can

Of Compounds.

The Preterperfect Tense is doubled in these only:

<i>Didici</i>	} from	{	<i>disco</i>	} make <i>ui</i> or <i>avi</i>	<i>Applico</i>
<i>Poposci</i>			<i>posco</i>		<i>Complico</i>
			<i>venundo</i>		<i>Explico</i>
			<i>peffundo</i>		<i>Implico</i>
			<i>circundo</i>		<i>Increpo</i>
			<i>didi</i>	} <i>dedi</i>	<i>Discrepo</i>
			<i>satisfdo</i>		
<i>Do</i>	} makes	{	<i>except</i>		
<i>Sto</i>			<i>stini</i>		
<i>Oleo</i>			<i>olevi</i>		
			<i>except</i>		
			<i>abscondo</i>	<i>di 3x.</i>	
			<i>redoleo</i>	<i>ui.</i>	
			<i>suboleo</i>		

These

These Verbs in Composition change the first Syl-
table.

I. Of both Present Tense and Preterperfect Tense in e i except i. Exc.

Ad	Damno	Habeo	post-babeo	Frango				
Per	Lasso	Salio			pergo	Scalpo		sculpo
In	Sacro	Statuo		Rego		Calco		culco
Inter	Fallo	Cado			furgo	Salto		sulto
Trans	Arceo	Lado		Sedeo	superfedeo	Claudo		cludo
Præter	Traho	Cano		Emo	coëmo	Quatio		cutio
Post	Fatiscor	Quero		Cipio	depango	Lavo		luo
Ob	Partio	Cado		Facio	soppango	Causo		cufo
Ante	Carpo	Tango			circu-ago	Plaudo		plodo
a	Patro	Egea		Pango	repango			
ab	Scando	Teneo		Lacio	circumago			
de	Spargo	Taceo	remaneo	Specio	perago	From	Lego	
e	Pario	Maneo	perma-	Ago	fatago	Colligo		
ex	Farcio	Sapio	neo	Premo	dego	Deligo		legi
Pro	Capto	Rapio			cogo	Eligo		
Præ	Fallo			Facio--	Its Com-	Seligo		
Sub	Cando	From Placeo		pounds	with satis			
Super	Gradior	Displiceo only.		bene male, or		Diligo		
Di dis				Noun.		Negligo		lexi
re						Intelligo		
se con						The rest change		
Exc.	Ablasso					not:		

	Pasco	compesc-o	ui
		dispeco	
	Pario	comperio	peri
		reperio	
From	Furo	dejero	
		pejero	only
	mando	commendo	
	Halo	anelo	
	Petior	perpetior	

So these Supines in Composition change thus.

c	tusum	tusum
captum	ruitum	rutum
factum	saltum	sultum
jectum	sutum	situm
raptum	datum	ditum
cantum	statum	stitum

<i>Partum</i>			<i>Maereo</i>	mourn	
<i>sparsum</i>	<i>Cognosco</i>	} makes {	<i>cognitum</i>	<i>Polleo</i>	be able
<i>carptum</i>	<i>Agnosco</i>		<i>agnitum</i>	<i>Reminiscor</i>	remember
<i>factum</i>	<i>Adoleo</i>		<i>adultum</i>	<i>Renideo</i>	glister
The Compounds of <i>Edo</i> , make			<i>Rigor</i>	grin	
<i>esum</i>	But <i>comedo</i> both <i>estum</i> and			<i>Tollo</i>	lift up
<i>esum</i> .				<i>Vérge</i>	bend
			<i>Vescor</i>	eat	

Irregular Futures in *rus*.

		To
From	<i>Orior</i>	<i>oriturus</i> rise
	<i>Morior</i>	<i>moriturus</i> die
	<i>Pario</i>	<i>pariturus</i> bring forth
	<i>Arguo</i>	<i>arguiturus</i> argue
	<i>Eruo</i>	<i>eruiturus</i> root up
	<i>Nosco</i>	<i>nosciturus</i> know
	<i>Nascor</i>	<i>nasciturus</i> be born
	<i>Fuo</i>	<i>fuiturus</i> be

These want the Preterperfect Tense and Supines.

	To
<i>Ambigo</i>	doubt
<i>Aveo</i>	desire
<i>Cerno</i>	see
<i>Clueo</i>	be counted
<i>Fatisco</i>	gape
<i>Fero</i>	suffer
<i>Ferio</i>	strike
<i>Furio</i>	rage
<i>Glisco</i>	glow
<i>Liquor</i>	melt
<i>Medeor</i>	heal
<i>Meio</i>	piss

And Passives, whose Actives want the Supines. Also Inceptives in *seo* and Meditatives

except	} <i>Partur-io</i> } <i>iturum</i>
	} <i>Esur-io</i> }

Such as want the Supines only, are before set down in their Order, to which add

	To
<i>Absilio</i>	leap away
<i>Prosil-io</i>	leap forwards
<i>Cl-uo</i>	be famous
<i>Gestio</i>	desire
<i>Incesso</i>	invade
<i>Prodigo</i>	squander

And also all Neuters of the second Conjugation in *eo*, except

<i>Caleo</i>	<i>calitum</i>	be warm
<i>Doleo</i>	<i>dolitum</i>	be troubled
<i>Lateo</i>	<i>latitum</i>	lie hid
<i>Noceo</i>	<i>nocitum</i>	hurt
<i>Oleo</i>	<i>olatum</i>	smell
<i>Pareo</i>	<i>paritum</i>	obey
<i>Placeo</i>	<i>placitum</i>	please
<i>Taceo</i>	<i>tacitum</i>	be silent
<i>Valéo</i>	<i>valitum</i>	be in health

Verba Deponentia.

I. Conjugationis *jmae.*

A	To	C	
<i>Abominor</i>	Abhor or hate	<i>Bellor</i>	War or Fight
<i>Adminiculator</i>	Help or stay	<i>Bubulcitor</i>	Play the Herdsman
<i>Adulator</i>	Flatter		
<i>Adulteror</i>	Commit Adultery	<i>Cacinnor</i>	Laugh aloud
<i>Elitior</i>	Oversee a Church	<i>Calumnior</i>	Accuse falsely
<i>Emulor</i>	Imitate	<i>Caprificor</i>	Dress wild figtrees
<i>Affor</i>	Speak to (Wares	<i>Cavillor</i>	Cavil or reason (craftily)
<i>Aginor</i>	Buy or sell small	<i>Cauponor</i>	Sell for gain
<i>Altercor</i>	Wrangle	<i>Causidicor</i>	Plead an excuse
<i>Alimnor</i>	Nourish or foster	<i>Causor</i>	Except against
<i>Amplexor</i>	Embrace	<i>Comissor</i>	Feast together
<i>Ampullor</i>	Speak big words	<i>Comittor</i>	Accompany
<i>Ancillor</i>	Serve	<i>Commentor</i>	Devise
<i>Apricor</i>	Sit Sunning	<i>Concionor</i>	Preach
<i>Aquor</i>	Water	<i>Confictor</i>	Fight
<i>Arbitror</i>	Think	<i>Conor</i>	Endeavour (ceive
<i>Architector</i>	Build	<i>Conspicor</i>	Behold or per-
<i>Argumentor</i>	Dispute	<i>Contemplor</i>	Consider
<i>Argutor</i>	Speak sharply	<i>Contemptor</i>	Despise often
<i>Ariolor</i>	Prophecy or fore-	<i>Contor</i>	Sound to the bot-
<i>Aristor</i>	Glean (tell	<i>Convitiator</i>	Rail at (tom
<i>Aspernor</i>	Despise	<i>Cornicor</i>	Chat like a Daw
<i>Assentor</i>	Flatter	<i>Criminor</i>	Accuse
<i>Aucupor</i>	Hawk, or go about	<i>Cunctor</i>	Delay
<i>Auguror</i>	Prophecy (to		
<i>Aversor</i>	Abhor	D	
<i>Aurigor</i>	Drive a Coach	<i>Delector</i>	Take delight
<i>Auspicator</i>	Begin a matter	<i>Despicor</i>	Despise
<i>Auxilior</i>	Help or aid	<i>Digladior</i>	Fight with Swords
		<i>Dignor</i>	Vouchsafe
B		<i>Dominor</i>	Rule
<i>Bacchor</i>	Play the Debauch	E	
		<i>Effor</i>	Speak out
		<i>Emacror</i>	Make or wax lean
		<i>Epulor</i>	Feast

	To		To	
<i>Execror</i>	Curse	<i>Interpreter</i>	Expound	
<i>Exequior</i>	Execute Funerals	<i>Focor</i>	Jest	
F		}		
<i>Fabricor</i>	Invent or Build			
<i>Fabulor</i>	Talk	<i>Furgor</i>	Chide (pranks)	
<i>Faneror</i>	Borrow, <i>Acc.</i> to lend on usury, <i>Dat.</i>	<i>Fuvenor</i>	Play youthful	
		L		
<i>Famulor</i>	Serve	<i>Lacrymor</i>	Shed tears or weep	
<i>Fari</i>	Speak	<i>Latificor</i>	Rejoice	
<i>Fatuor</i>	Play the Fool	<i>Lator</i>	Rejoice	
<i>Ferior</i>	Keep Holyday (float	<i>Lamentor</i>	Bewail	
<i>Fluctuor</i>	Rise in Waves: to	<i>Latrocinator</i>	Rob	
<i>Focillor</i>	Nurish or Comfort	<i>Lenocinator</i>	Practice Bawdry: or intice or allure	
<i>Fornicor</i>	Commit fornicatiō			
<i>Frumentor</i>	Provide Corn	<i>Libidinor</i>	Lecher it (sale	
<i>Frustror</i>	Deceive	<i>Licitor</i>	Cheapen or set to	
<i>Furor</i>	Steal	<i>Limitor</i>	Bound	
G		<i>Litor</i>	Sacrifice (ten	
<i>Gesticulor</i>	Leap for joy	<i>Loquitor</i>	Speak much or of	
<i>Glorior</i>	Boast	<i>Lucror</i>	Gain	
<i>Græcor</i>	Be merry as a Greek	<i>Luctitor</i>	Struggle	
<i>Grassor</i>	Rob or flay	<i>Lucter</i>	Wrestle	
<i>Gratificor</i>	Gratify	<i>Ludificor</i>	Mock	
<i>Grator</i>	Give thanks to (half	<i>Lurcor</i>	Eat ravenously	
<i>Gratulor</i>	Rejoice in ones be-	<i>Lustror</i>	Haunt Bawdy hou-	
H		<i>Luxurior</i>	Riot (ses	
<i>Hallucinor</i>	Mistake or err	M		
<i>Helluor</i>	Eat much or devour	<i>Machinor</i>	Devise or Plot	
<i>Hortor</i>	Exhort	<i>Macbor</i>	Whore	
<i>Hospitor</i>	Lodg or entertain	<i>Manticulor</i>	Steal craftily	
I		<i>Manuor</i>	Filch or Steal	
<i>Faculor</i>	Shoot darts	<i>Mastupror</i>	Frigg	
<i>Imaginor</i>	Imagine	<i>Medicor</i>	Heal or cure	
<i>Imitor</i>	Imitate	<i>Meditor</i>	Muse or meditate	
<i>Inficior</i>	Deny (my	<i>Mentior</i>	Ly	
<i>Inimicor</i>	Hate or be an Ene-	<i>Mercor</i>	Buy	
<i>Injurior</i>	Wrong	<i>Meretricor</i>	Play the Harlot	
<i>Insidiar</i>	Ly in wait	<i>Meridior</i>	Sleep at Noon	

<i>Metor</i>	Set bounds	P	
<i>Minitor</i>	Threaten	<i>Pabulor</i>	Go a foraging, also to feed and serve (Cattel)
<i>Minor</i>	Be sorry for	<i>Palor</i>	Straggle
<i>Miseror</i>	Govern	<i>Palpor</i>	Handle gently
<i>Moderor</i>	Measure	<i>Pandicular</i>	Stretch
<i>Modificor</i>	Model or tune	<i>Parasitor</i>	Cog, lie and flatter
<i>Modulor</i>	Delay	<i>Patrocinor</i>	Defend or plead for
<i>Möror</i>	Play the Fool	<i>Peculor</i>	Rob a common (Treasury)
<i>Moror</i>	Punish (gifts)		
<i>Multor</i>	Reward or give	<i>Peregrinor</i>	Wander as a stran- ger, or to Travel a- (broad
<i>Muneror</i>	Borrow		
<i>Muturor</i>	(a Boat		
<i>N</i>	Go out on water in	<i>Periclitor</i>	Be in danger
<i>Navicular</i>	Exercise Merchandise	<i>Periculator</i>	Make Tryal
<i>Negotiar</i>	Live and spend riotously	<i>Perplexor</i>	Twist together
<i>Nepotor</i>	Wink, twinkle it, (flatter	<i>Philosophor</i>	Study, profess, or (teach philosophy
<i>Nictor</i>	Make a Nest	<i>Pignoror</i>	Take a pledge
<i>Nidulor</i>	Play the Mother in	<i>Pigror</i>	Be slow or loiter
<i>Novercor</i>	(Law	<i>Piscor</i>	Fish,
		<i>Pollicitor</i>	promise often
<i>Nubitor</i>	Make Cloudy	<i>Popinor</i>	Tipple, or be sottish
<i>Nugor</i>	Trifle or delay	<i>Populor</i>	Destroy,
<i>Nundinor</i>	Buy or sell	<i>Precor</i>	Pray
<i>Nutricor</i>	Nurse or Nourish	<i>Prædor</i>	Take away plunder
<i>O</i>		<i>Prælior</i>	Fight in Battel
<i>Oblector</i>	Delight or recreate	<i>Præmior</i>	Reward or recom- (pence
<i>Obsidior</i>	Lie in wait for		
<i>Odoror</i>	Smell	<i>Præstolor</i>	Abide or tarry for
<i>Ominor</i>	Prophecy or bode	<i>Pressor</i>	Press hard
<i>Operor</i>	Labor or give him-	<i>Proæmior</i>	Begin a Speech
<i>Opinor</i>	Think (self to	<i>Propitior</i>	Appease or sacrifice
<i>Opiulor</i>	Help	Q	To Inform for a 4th part of the Penalty
<i>Opsonor</i>	Provide victuals	<i>Quadruplor</i>	Complain
<i>Oscitor</i>	Gape for want of	<i>Queritor</i>	Call for the help of the Romans
<i>Osculor</i>	Kiss (sleep	<i>Quiritor</i>	

A Practical Grammar.

R		Testor	Witness
<i>Radicor</i>	Take root or grow	<i>Tricor</i>	Trifle or dally
<i>Ratiocinor</i>	Reason	<i>Trutinor</i>	Weigh or examine
<i>Recorder</i>	Remember	<i>Tumultuor</i>	Storm
<i>Refragor</i>	Gainstay, or resist	<i>Tutor</i>	Defend
<i>Reliquor</i>	Be in arrears	V.	
<i>Rimor</i>	Search diligently	<i>Vador</i>	Take security, or appoint a day of appearance
<i>Rixor</i>	Brawl or scold		Wander
<i>Ructor</i>	Belch or spew	<i>Vagor</i>	Go straddling
<i>Ruminor</i>	Chew the Cud	<i>Varicor</i>	Prophecy
<i>Ruror</i>	Dwell in the Count-	<i>Vaticinor</i>	Hoise Sail
<i>Ruspor</i>	Scrape (try	<i>Velicor</i>	Skirmish
<i>Rusticor</i>	Lead a Country life	<i>Velitor</i>	Worship
S		<i>Veneror</i>	Hunt (bashed
<i>Sciscitor</i>	Enquire	<i>Venor</i>	Be ashamed or a-
<i>Scitor</i>	Ask or demand	<i>Veresundor</i>	Breed Worms
<i>Scortor</i>	Go a whoring	<i>Vermiculor</i>	Be with often, or conversant
<i>Scurror</i>	Jest saucily	<i>Verfor</i>	Provide necessities for a Journey
<i>Sector</i>	Follow or Chase		Busie about Husband (dry
<i>Sermocinor</i>	Talk or Commune	<i>Viaticor</i>	distribute raw meat
<i>Siliquor</i>	Grow in a husk		Play the Calf
<i>Solor</i>	Comfort	<i>Villicor</i>	cry aloud
<i>Spatior</i>	Walk abroad		Dive or duck
<i>Speculor</i>	Spy	<i>Visceror</i>	Use oft
<i>Stabulor</i>	Stand in a Stall	<i>Vitulor</i>	Play the Fox
<i>Stipulor</i>	Bargain or require performance of a	<i>Vociferor</i>	
	Covenant	<i>Urinor</i>	
<i>Stomachor</i>	Stomach at	<i>Ustior</i>	
<i>Suavior</i>	Kiss sweet	<i>Vulpinor</i>	
<i>Subsidior</i>	Help, if need be		
<i>Suffragor</i>	Vote for to favour		
<i>Suppetior</i>	Aid or help (pest		
<i>Susplicor</i>	Conjecture or sus-		
<i>Sycophantor</i>	Forge false Accusa-		
T		(tions <i>Censear</i>	Enroll, reckon or
<i>Tergiversor</i>	Turn ones back	<i>Fateor</i>	Confess (account
<i>Testificor</i>	Bear witness	<i>Liccor</i>	set the price higher

II. Conjugationis
secundæ

<i>Medeor</i>	Heal or cure	<i>Pacifcor</i>	Bargain
<i>Mereor</i>	Deserve	<i>Pascor</i>	Feed
<i>Misereor</i>	Take pity on	<i>Patior</i>	Suffer
<i>Polliceor</i>	Promise	<i>Proficifcor</i>	Go forward
<i>Reor</i>	Suppose	<i>Queror</i>	Complain (gain
<i>Tueor</i>	Defend	<i>Redipifcor</i>	Recover or get a
<i>Vereor</i>	Reverence, doubt, fear or dread	<i>Reminifcor</i>	Remember
		<i>Ringor</i>	Grin, fret or chase
		<i>Sequor</i>	Follow
		<i>Tuor</i>	Behold
		<i>Vefcor</i>	Eat or feed on
		<i>Ulcifcor</i>	Be revenged
		<i>Utor</i>	Use

III. Conjugationis Tertiæ.

<i>Ædituor</i>	Over-see a Church
<i>Adipifcor</i>	Get, gain or obtain
<i>Amplector</i>	Embrace
<i>Avertor</i>	Abhor
<i>Caluor</i>	Disappoint
<i>Communisfor</i>	Invent (contain
<i>Comptector</i>	Comprehend or
<i>Expergifcor</i>	Awake
<i>Fruor</i>	Enjoy
<i>Fungor</i>	Exercise a Duty or
<i>Gradior</i>	Go by steps (Office
<i>Irafor</i>	Be angry
<i>Labasfor</i>	Fail, decay or faint
<i>Labor</i>	Slide, slip or fall
<i>Liquor</i>	Dissolve or drop
<i>Loquor</i>	Speak
<i>Morior</i>	Die
<i>Naucifcor</i>	Get or obtain
<i>Nasfor</i>	Be born, grow, spring, breed, be in- gendred or to rise
<i>Nitor</i>	Endeavour or strive
<i>Oblivifcor</i>	Forget

IV. Conjugationis Quartæ.

<i>Assentior</i>	Accord, consent or agree to
<i>Crinior</i>	Have a bush of (hair
<i>Experior</i>	Try
<i>Largior</i>	Give liberally
<i>Mentior</i>	Ly
<i>Metior</i>	Measure, set out, e- steem, judg consider
<i>Molior</i>	Move, endeavor, at- tempt, labour, build
<i>Operior</i>	Look or stay for
<i>Ordior</i>	Begin
<i>Orior</i>	Arise
<i>Partior</i>	Divide
<i>Potior</i>	Obtain or enjoy
<i>Sortior</i>	Cast lots

	I	Thou	He	We	Ye	They
Præf.	<i>ſio</i>	<i>ais</i>	<i>ait</i>			<i>aiunt</i>
Imperf.	<i>Aie-bam</i>	<i>bas</i>	<i>bat</i>	<i>bamus</i>	<i>batis</i>	<i>bant</i>
Præf.	<i>Inquam</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>it</i>	<i>imus</i>		<i>iunt</i>
Imperf.			<i>inquietabat</i>			<i>inquietabant</i>
Perf.	<i>inquiſti</i>					
Fut.		<i>inquier</i>	<i>inquiet</i>			
Imperat.		<i>inque ſto</i>				
<i>Auf-im</i>	}					
<i>Fax-o</i>		<i>is</i>	<i>it</i>			<i>ſint</i>
		<i>Salv-e</i>				
		}				
			<i>etio</i>			<i>ere</i>
		<i>Av-e</i>				<i>etote</i>
<i>ſalve-bo</i>	<i>biſ</i>		<i>bit</i>	<i>Infin. ſalvere</i>		
<i>Quæſo</i>				<i>Quæſumus</i>		

Apæge apagite. Cedo Explicite Inſit. ovat ovans. Præf. or a
for. Imperat. ſci ſi are not uſed.

An Adverb ſheweth the Circumſtances of ſignification in other words; as How? When? Where? Whither? Whence? How long? How oft? How much? After what manner? Whether or no? Why? and other like circumſtances; and ends commonly, in *o, e, um, or ter* in Latine; In Engliſh for the moſt part in *ly*. Others are beſt known by uſe, and ſo are Conjunctions, which differ in uſe not from Adverbs, only they are joined to a Subjunctive Mood. An Interjection is a word of Paſſion, as *heu! alas! uo! uo!*

Of a Preposition out of Westminster Introduction.

A Preposition is either set before Cases to govern them, or those and other words to compound them; they govern

1. An *Acc.* Case these thirty.

1. *Ad*, to, at, about, towards, into, according to, even to, as to, before, by, near to; in, until, against, on upon, for, amongst, besides, with, after.

2. *Adversus-sum*: against, to, towards, over against, before, according to.

3. *Ante*; before, to.

4. *Apud*, at, among, before, by or near to, within, under.

5. *Circa*, about, round about, about, the time of, by, near to, concerning, in, against.

6. *Circiter*, about, almost, nigh to.

7. *Circum*, about, to.

8. *Cis*, *citra*, on this side, within, short of, afore. Also *Citra*, without, besides.

9. *Contra*, against, over against, to the face of.

10. *Erga*, towards, against.

11. *Extra*, without, forth, out of, besides.

12. *Infra*, beneath, under.

13. *Inter*, between, amongst, in, into at, of.

14. *Intra*, within, in, short of, as far as, amongst.

15. *Juxta*, nigh to, next after, together, with or by, as well as.

16. *Ob*, for, against, before.

17. *Penes*, in, in my power, possession.

18. *Per*, by, through, over, about, for, because of, in, at, in the time of, for the sake of, as to, among, between, afore, under, with.

19. *Pone*, behind, after.

20. *Post*, after, since, from, behind.

21. *Præter*, besides, above, by, beyond, without, against, before, near to.

22. *Trope*

22. *Prope*, nigh, hard by.
23. *Propter*, for, because of, near to, nigh.
24. *Secundum*, according to, nigh to, next to, next after, about, concerning, for, in.
25. *Secus*, near to, by.
26. *Supra*, above, over, beyond, besides, upon, more than.
27. *Trans*, beyond, over, on the other side.
28. *Versus*, towards, by.
29. *Ultra*, beyond, above, more, besides.
30. *Usque*, up to, well nigh, until, besides.

II, An Ablative Case, these Ten.

1. *A*, *ab*, *abs*, by, after, at, from, of, out of, for, against, on, over, through, with.
2. *Abſque*, without, but for.
3. *Coram*, before, in preſence of.
4. *Cum*, with, amongſt, by, in, at.
5. *De*, of, concerning, from, for, on, upon, as to, by, in, at, after.
6. *E*, *ex*, of, out of, from, amongſt, for, according to, by, on, above, after, in, with.
7. *Palam*, in ſight of, before.
8. *Prae*, before, for, because of, in comparison of, in.
9. *Pro*, for, inſtead of, in defence of, as, as it were, at, in, upon, according to, as to.
10. *Tenus*, to, up to, down to, nigh to, as to, only in, as far as, within compaſs of. *Tenus* ſerves alſo a Gen. Caſe Plural.

III. Both an Accuſative and Ablative, theſe ſix.

1. *Clam*, unknown to.
2. *Procul*, far of, far from, without.
3. *Subter*, under, in.
4. In }
 1. *Acc.* Into, to, afore, until, towards, upon, againſt, about, at, near to.
 2. *Abl.* In, by, concerning, with, at.
 3. *Acc.* and ſometimes an *Abl.* after, for, on, upon, among.
5. Sub. {
 1. *Acc.* 1. With a Noun of time; about, a little afore, towards.
 2. With a Noun of Action, after or upon.

3. After a Verb of motion; to, unto, under.
 2. Abl. Under, in, at, by, hard by, forthwith, or upon, in the time of.
 1. Acc. Beyond, above, over and above, besides, amidst, at, set over or belonging to [in Office.]
 6 Super. } 2. Abl. Concerning, for about, or at. Acc. or Abl. upon,

These are used in Composition only; am an. about, con together. *Di, dis, se* apart. *Re*, again or against, *un, ve*, without.

Some in Composition change 2, lose 3, or take a Letter for the better sound. p. 222.

Abs before *f*, is made *au*, as *aufero*.

In } before *b, p*, change *n* into *im*.

Con	} before	{	} <i>c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t</i>	} Change their last letter into the Consonant of the word following, as.	{	Accurro Opprimo Suggero Illudo
Ad						
Ob						
Sub						
In	} before	{	{	} <i>l, m, r</i>	{	Corrigo Pelluceo
Con						
Per						
Inter						
Ex before <i>f</i>	} sometimes before a Consonant lose a Letter; as,	{	{	} <i>l</i> , sometimes.	{	Intelligo Effero
Ad						
Ob						
Trans						
Dis, &c.	} sometimes before a Consonant lose a Letter; as,	{	{	} <i>l</i> , sometimes.	{	Aperio Omitto Trajicio Divello
Con						

Con, always before a Vowel, as *coemo*.

Construction or Syntax hath two general Parts, Agreement and Government.

IN Latin Speech there are 3 Agreements or Concords between the

- I. Nominative Case and the Verb.
- II. Substantive and the Adjective.
- III. Antecedent and the Relative.

I. The Nominative Case hath *a, an, or the*, (and sometimes no sign before it, but (most commonly) cometh before the Verb with which it agrees in Number and Person, as, *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis. Frater studet. Pater dormit.*

Yet between the Nom case and the Verb may stand

1. A Genitive Case or a Gerund in *di*; as *Facundia Ciceronis celebratur. Studium discendi me tenet.*
2. An Adjective or Participle; also Conjunctive or Relative Clauses; as, *vir doctus studiis addictus, si gloriam appetat, & sceleratos oderit, merito amatur.*

Sometimes the Nominative Case is set after the Verb, if.

1. A question be asked, as *Amas tu? Venitne Rex?*
2. The Verb be of the Imperative Mood; as *Amato ille. Legat petrus. Taceant ceteri.*
3. The Signs *It or There*, nor or neither, come before the English of the Verb; as *Est liber meus, venit quidam.*

II. A Noun Adjective cannot stand by it self, but must have a Substantive [expressed or understood] with which it agrees in Number, Case and Gender; as *Amicus certus magni nominis cum ingenti Satellitio huc venit. Homo armatus. Rara avis. Ager colendus. Meus verus.*

III. The Relative rehearseth another word going before, (called the Antecedent) with which it agrees in Gender, Number and Person; and is always placed first in the sentence; such are *which*

whom, what, whose, who and that put for which

This Relative must be

1. The Nominative Case to the Verb when there cometh no other between it and the Verb ; as *vir sapit, qui tacet. Qui nocent, docent.*
2. Such Case as the Noun, Verb, Participle or Adverb, which after, or the Preposition next before it do govern, when the Nominative Case comes between it and the Verb ; as *Hic est, quem tu quaris, Ancilla est, quam accersisti. En marcum, cui studeo, cujus causâ hæc scribo. Hi sunt libri, quibus utor. Quod statui, faciam. Illum, quem tu colis, amo, præ quo ceteri sordent.*

N. B. The Substantive is often understood, and then the Adjective supplies its place, and may be the Nominative Case to the Verb, or substantive to another Adjective, or governed of another word in the sentence; and if *Things* be joined with it, or understood, it shall be put in the Neuter Gender, and may govern a Genitive case ; as *Omnes mortales sunt miseri. Semper avarus eget. Minimum hinc accipiet lucri. Pauca inveniuntur his similia. Quantum habes nummorum tantum & fidei.*

To find the Nominative Case to the Verb, substantive to the Adjective or Antecedent to the Relative, you must ask the Question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth, shall be the Nominative Case substantive or Antecedent.

The Adjective [in English] stands before the substantive ; The substantive follows the Adjective.

All casual words are governed of the word that goes next before them [in plain sense] according to the sign ; (by which the Case is known) or of some Preposition. Except they have *which*, *who*, *whom*, *what*, *whose*, and *that* for *which* joined with them, for then they are governed of the word following.

To confirm this general Rule, take these following ; Any Substantive is governed of another of the same Case going next before by Apposition, if both belong to one thing ; as *Tullius Orator. Naso Poeta. Dominus Deus Creator Mundi, novi Simonem virum egregium, patrem tuum, Lydia fratrem.*

The Nominative Case is governed of the Verb when

1. It is an Adjective, which agrees with the Nominative Case before the Verb, in Number, Case and Gender; as *Loquor frequens*. *Taceo multus*. *Scribo rarissimus*.
2. It follows,
 1. Verbs Substantives. *Sum forem, fio, existo*; as, *Fama est malum. Deus est summum Bonum.*
 2. Certain Passives (especially of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor Salutor, appello, habeor, existimor, videor, nuncupor*, &c. as *Crasus vocatur dives. Alexander appellatur magnus.*

2. The Genitive Case is known by the token *of* after a Noun [expressed or understood] and is governed of

1. A Substantive betokening another thing going next before; as *Facundia Ciceronis. Amator studiorum. Dogma Platonis. Amor nummi. Laudis cupido.*
 1. Signifying desire, knowledg, remembrance, ignorance, forgetting, care, fear, and such like passions of the mind; as, *Cupidus auri. Peritus belli. Ignarus omnium. Dubius mentis. Memor prateriti. Immemor sui. Metuens tui.*
 2. Ending in *ax*, and derived of Verbs; as, *Aulax animi. Propositi tenax. Pecuniarum petax.*
 3. Having after them the English *of* or *among*, whether Partitives, Interrogatives, Nouns of Number, Comparatives, or Superlatives; as *Aliquis nostrum. Quis fratrum? Quatuor judicum. Sapientum octavus. Manuum fortior. Hominum nequissimus. Romanorum ultimus.*
 4. Made of Participles; as, *Alieni appetens. sui profusus. Cupientissimus tui. Inexpertus belli. Indoctus pila.*
2. Verbs.
 1. Betokening to Esteem or regard; as *Fit parvi virtus, permagni nummus habetur. Plurimi fit pecunia.*
 2. Of warning, accusing, condemning, acquitting, and the like, which three last often change it into an Ab-

lative

3. Verbs.

- lative ; as, *Furti se accusat vel furto. Monuit me errari Infamiâ notatur, pœnâ liberatur.*
3. *Satago, misereor, miseresco* ; as *Rerum suarum satagit, miserere mei Deus.* The two last have sometimes also a Dative.
4. *Reminiscor, Obliviscor, Recordor, memini*, which govern alio an Accusative Case ; as, *Reminiscor historiae, Obliviscor carminis, Recordor pueritiam, Obliviscor lectionem, Memini tui de te.*
5. *Sum*, when it signifieth Possession, or belonging to a thing, as a Property or Duty ; as, *hac Domus est patris. Regis est benefacere. Timidi est optare necem.* Except that *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester* humanum bellum, and such like are used in the Nominative Case ; as, *Hic codex est meus, nostrum est pati. Humanum est irasci.*
6. Impersonals, Interest and refert ; as, *omnium interest, Parvi refert* ; except *meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cuiâ* ; as *meâ interest, tua refert, &c.* in the Ablative Case.
4. Adverbs of Quantity, Time and Place, with *Instar* ; as *multum lucri. Tunc temporis. Ubique locorum. Instar omnium.*

3. The Dative Case is known by the token To, before a Noun, and is governed of

3. Verbs. 1. Adjectives.

1. Signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting or belonging to any thing, and Adverbs derived of them ; as, *Utilis bello. Paci gratus. Idoneus patriæ. Aequalis Hectori. Mibi proprium, utiliter tibi, vivis.*
2. In *bilis* and *dus*, derived of Verbs, and signifying passively ; as, *Flebilis, pendus omnibus. Formidabilis formidandus hosti.*
1. Having after them [expressed or understood] the tokens to or for [the use of any one] ; as, *Tibi habeo. Mibi seruit.*
2. Betokening Profit or Disprofit, Anger and Threatening

ening, Obedience and Resistance, Comparison and Trust, Commanding and Shewing, Promising and Paying, Giving and Restoring; as, *Bonis nocet. Malis prodest. Irascor tibi. Minatur fratri. Sibi servit. Deo repugnat. Hero solvit, cui promiserat. Mibi librum reddidit, cui mutuo dedi.*

3. Sum with all its Compounds, except *Possum*; as also *Suppetit*; as, *Hoc tibi prodest, aliis obest. Sum tibi praesidio, cui suppetit pecunia. Haec res est mibi voluptati.*

4. Compounded with *Præ, ad, con, sub, super, inter, ob, ante, in, post.* *Satis, bene, male*; as, *Urbi praesidet, cui beneficit. Convixit nobis, quibus obstreperit. Pecunia famam post-posuit. Ingruit sociis, qui eum maledixerat. Adhaeret nemini. Votis tuis satisfaciam. Bello pacem antefero.*

5. Certain Impersonals, viz. *Accidit, certum est, libet licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, &c.* as, *Tibi licet, Mibi dolet. Patri accidit. Vobis beneficit.*

6. Passives [of the Doer] which have oftener an Ablative with the Preposition *à* or *ab*; as, *Mibi [à me] laudatur. Tibi [à te] fama petitur.*

4. The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, and answereth to the Question *Whom* or *What* made by the Verb, and is governed of

1. Signifying *high, long, broad* or *thick*, which have sometimes also an Ablative, seldom a Genitive; as *Turris alta centum pedes. Area lata tres ulnas. Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus polliibus.*

2. *Exosus* & *Perosus*, signifying actively, for they have a Dative when they signify Passively; as, *Exosus sevitiam. Perosus Deo. Exosus bonis. Pertasus* hath an Accusative or a Genitive; as *Pertasus vitam* or *vita.*

1. Transitives, whether Active. Common or Deponent; as, *Avarus nihil largitur, Nummos miratur, quaerit opes, quas prodigat bares.*

2. Neu-

2. Verbs.

2. Neuters of the same signification; as *Gaudeo gaudium. Vivo vitam*, which have often an Ablative; as *Ita rectâ viâ.*
3. Actives of Naming, Teaching and Araying, which may have two Accusative Cases; as, *Voco te Petrum. Doces me literas. Posce Deum veniam. Induit se calceos, quos exuerat.*
4. Impersonals, *Delectat, Decet, Juvat, oportet*; as, *Te delectat. Nos juvat. Me oportet. Illum decet.*

5. The Vocative Case is always governed of some Interjection.

6. The Ablative Case is

1. Sometimes put alone by it self, or Absolute, (when the word hath before it, *Whilst, when, if tho, after that, where,*) with a Participle [being or some other] expressed or understood; as, *Rege veniente, me Duce. Hoc audio. Urbe deditâ. p 357.*
2. Commonly joined with some Particle or Preposition, of which 'tis governed; as also of
 1. Of any sort when it signifies an Instrument [where-with] Cause [Why] or manner [How] a thing is done; as, *Ferit eum gladio. Taceo metu. Dolis me ludis.*
 2. Of Plenty, Scarceness, Filling, Emptying, Loading or unloading, &c. as *Affluis opibus. Cares virtute. Expleo te fabulis. Oneras me nugis. Pondere se levat.* And the three former may also have a Genitive. *Impletur vini. Indigeo patris.*
 3. Of Price [namely of buying, selling, pricing, valuing, &c.] which a thing is worth, costs, or valued at; as *Emit aureo, vendidit asse. Denario constitit. Exc. Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque, tantivis, tantidem.* Genitives when put alone without Substantives.
 4. Of Comparing or Exceeding; as, *Gradibus multis hunc robore præstat. Dignitate me præis.*
 5. Certain Neuters and Deponents; as, *Prosequor afficio, &c. Prosequor te honore. Afficis me dolore. Vescor pane quo delector. Vestra fruor amicitia, quâ lator. Gaudeo sociis, quibus utor.*

1. Verbs.

1. Com-

2. Adjectives,

1. Comparatives and their Adverbs, having than, by, or in, after them; as, *Frigidior glacie. Pede altior. Melle dulcior. Tantò Doctior.*
2. Signifying fulness, emptiness, Plenty or wanting, &c. which govern a Genitive Case also; as, *spe* or *spei plenus. Dives opium* or *opibus. Vacuus irâ* or *irâ. Copiis abundans. expers fraudis. corpus inane animâ* or *animâ.*
3. Buying and Selling; as, *Assè carus. Vilis aureo. Gemmis venale.*
4. Signifying some Property or Passion of Body or Mind, as *saucius fronte* or *frontem. Ager pedibus. Crine niger.*
5. *Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, extorris, fretus, Natus, Prognatus, Satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, opus* & *usus* for need, as, *Dignus honore. Captus oculis. Virtute præditus. Paucis contentus. Extorris patriâ. Diis fretus. Ancillâ natus. Mari ortus. Terrâ editus. Opus est mihi nummis.*

8. Gerunds, Supines and Participles govern such cases as the Verbs which they come of, and are Construed as followeth.

1. The Gerund in

di
do
dum

is put
after.

1. Substantives and Adjectives which govern a Genitive Case; as, *Studium videnti Romam. Spes vincendi hostes. Ratio scribendi literas.*
2. Prepositions serving to the Abl. case *a, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro,* or alone, when it signifies the cause or manner of doing, as, *Ab amando. De edendo, in apparando. Caesar dando, sublevando ignoscendo gloriam adeptus est.*
3. Prepositions serving to the Accusative case *ad, ob, propter, inter, ante,* as, *ad consulendû tibi, Ob redimendum captivos.* or Absolutely with the Verb *est,* as *vigilandum est. Abeundum est.*

2. Of the Supines. The

1. First in *um* follows Verbs and Participles of motion, as, *Eo cubitum. Spectatum admissi ludos. Veni auditum Poetas.*

2. Latter in *u* follows certain Adjectives, as, *Facile factu. Turpe dictu, Indignum relatu.*

9. Names of } 1. Common places, as, *ad Urbem, in foro,* } are go-
 } 2. Great Places : as, 1. Parts of the World. } verned of
 } 2. Kingdoms. 3. Countreys. 4. Provinces. } a Preposi-
 } 5. Islands, as, *ex Angliâ veni per Galli-* } tion.
am in Italiam.
 } 3. Lesser Places, as Cities, Towns, Streets, Villages, &c.
 are used without a Preposition thus.

In a Place } 1. If the Noun be of the first or second Declension,
 At a Place } and the Singular Number, it shall be the Genitive
Case, as, Natus Londini. Vixit Oxoniâ. Studuit Lute-
tia. So humi, domi, militiâ, belli, as Domi bellicque clarus.
 } 2. If it be the Plural Number, or the third Declension,
 it must be the Dative or Ablative Case, as *Athenis*
docuit. Carthagine obiit.

To a place always in the Accusative, as *Eo Romam. Neapol in*
profectus est. So rus & domum; as, Ite domum.

From } A place always in the Ablative; as *Cantuariâ, Londino, Ebo-*
 By } *racumitur. So rure & domo: as abiit domo*

10. Nouns of } 1. When? are put in the Ablative Case; as *nocte*
 Time, if they } *vigilas. Luce Dormis.*
 answer to the } 2. How long; commonly in the Accusative, yet
 Question. } sometimes in the Ablative, as, *Decennium vixit*
vel decennio. Noctes atque dies studuit. Biennium
vel biennio languit.

II. The Question and Answer must be of the same Case and
 Tense, as, *Quid agis? Lego virgilium. Cujus est hic puer? Xanthi.*
Quem ad cœnam vocasti? Petrum. Except the word which answers be
 put in another Case by some other Rule: as, *Quanti constitit? de-*
nario. Cujus est hic Codex? Meus. cujum pecus? Melibai, furtive ac-
cusas an homicidij? utroque.

Some words govern two cases.

1. An Ecce } 1. Of shewing a Nominative, as, *En Priamus.*
 } 2. Of upbraiding an Accusative, as, *En habitum,*
 2. *Sum, do, dono, habeo, duco, verto, accipio, puto* and such like
 admit two Datives [besides an Accusative] as, *Do tibi ve-*
stem pignori. vertis hoc mihi vitio. Hac sibi laudi ducit.

3. *Pœnitet, tædet miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget*, an Accusative of the person and Genitive of the thing; as *Sene&utis eum non pœnituit. Tædet me vita. Illum pudet negligentia. Nati te misereat, oro. Fratrem tui piget.*

These Particles, *Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec neque, tanquam, item, itidem, cum, tum, ni, nisi, quasi, sed, an, aut, ve, vel, seu, sive, quam, præterquam, &c.* couple like Cases and Moods; as, *Rex & Regina beati. Nec tacet, nec sapit.* Except a former rule requires another Case, as, *Studui Romæ & Athenis, Liber meus & fratris, quem emi centussi & pluris.*

Of Signs of Words.

CASES are known by Signs. Their Signs are of the

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Nominative | } a an the | } before the Verb | } and many times no Particle at all. |
| 2. Accusative. | | | |
| 3. Genitive. | | | |

- Of after {
1. A Noun, except 1. *dignus, in dignus, opus & usus*, for need which govern an Ablative. 2. Of before *mine, thine, his, ours, yours, theirs &c.* where 'tis made by *me, tuus, suus, &c.*
 2. These Verbs *admonish, accuse, condemn, acquit, or am*, which four last often put it in an Ablative, and Passives in a Dative.

N. B. *Of*, after a Verb or Participle is made by a Preposition.

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 4 Dat. { | 1. To, before a Noun--Except it follows, 1. Words of motion and readiness. 2. Verbs of exhorting, provoking, inclining, calling, belonging, as <i>atinet pertinet spectat & loquor.</i> Where 'tis made by <i>ad</i> . |
| | 2 For { |
| | 1. Before a person, [for the use of.] |
| | 2. After, good, fit, profitable, lawful, ready, &c. |

Abl. { *with*. Except it notes together *with (cum)* or comes after Verbs of Comparing, Contending, Meeting and being Angry, where 'tis made by the Dative.

By

- By { 1. Before the Instrument [wherewith] manner (how) and words of Time.
 2. Before Name, Birth, Country or a Noun of measure or space.
 3. After Comparatives and Superlatives.
- For after Words of Buying and Selling, and before the word of Price, otherwise 'tis a Dative.
- At or on before Time, age, game. So at Table, at Night, at first sight, at first coming. Also on after *nitor vescor*.
- From is usually expressed by a Preposition, *a, ab, abs*.
- Of { 1. Denoting a part after an Adjective or Verb, signifying Passively.
 2. After *sick, weary, born, descended, worthy, unworthy*, and *opus & usus* put for need.
 3. After Verbs, of *filling, emptying, easing, depriving, ridding, spoiling, unburdening*.
- Than, after a Comparative, otherwise *quam* which makes the two Nouns compared agree in Case.

5. Ablative.

These Signs and many more, *as, against, afore, before, after, between, upon, over, &c.* oftentimes belong to the foregoing word, of which the Case is governed without their Latin, as to admit (of) to with (for) to wonder at, &c.

- The English Infinitive Mood To with a Verb is Latined after { 1. Another Verb of the Infinitive Mood as *Cupio discere*.
 2. A Noun that governs a Genitive Case by the Gerund in *di*.
 3. Verbs of provoking, inviting, applying, acting, calling, &c. Also the Person, matter or Instrument, and some Adjectives, as *ready, flow, &c.* by a Gerund in *dum*.
 4. A Verb of motion by the first Supine, Gerund in *dum*, or Participle in *rns*.
 5. *Sum* by a Participle in *rus to, dus to be*.
 6. Certain Adjectives, *facilis, dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, &c.* by the latter Supine *to be*.

The Participle in *ing*.

- { 1. Becomes a Substantive when it
 2. Hath *a, an, or the* before it, and of after it.
 3. Immediately follows an Adjective agreeing with it.

1. Verbs

The Participle in *ing*.

2. Is rendered after.

3. Having is rendered by the

1. Verbs of motion by the first Supine in *um*.
2. A Noun governing a Genitive Case, by the Gerund in *di*.
3. Of, from, by, within, by the Gerund in *do*.
4. To, because of, between, before, by the Gerund in *dum*.
5. Am, art, are, was, were, &c. by its own Verb.
6. Of, for *that*, For, for *he cause*, by *quod*.
7. Of, or From, for *lest that*, by *ne*.
8. A Verb importing to cease, leave or give over, by an Infinitive Mood, or a Substantive with a Preposition *a* or *an*.
1. Participle *preter* of a Deponent, as having, spoken, gotten.
2. Preterpluperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood with *cum*.
3. Ablative Case Absolute with a Participle of the Preter Tense in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, as having heard this. *Hoc audito*.

N B. That between two Verbs is put away, and the latter made the Infinitive Mood with an Accusative Case before it, instead of a Nominative in *English*. Again sometimes the *English* Infinitive is Latined by *quod* or *ut*, and a Subjunctive Mood.

The Prosodia, or Rules to know the quantities of Syllables in the Latine Tongue.

OF the 22 Letters in Latin there are two general sorts.

I. Vowels five *a, e, i, o, u*,

II. Consonants all the rest which are twofold.

- | | |
|---|---|
| { | 1. Mutes <i>b, c, d, f, g, p, q, r, s, t, v</i> , Consonants. |
| | 2. Semi-vowels. { |
| | 1. Liquids four <i>l, m, n, r</i> . |
| | 2. Double Consonants two, <i>x, z</i> . |

N. B. S is a Letter of a peculiar validity, and not reducible to any

any of the foregoing sorts, and *γ*, *κ*, and *ζ*, are Greek Letters, never used in Latin words.

H, is no Letter but only a note of Breathing.

A Letter or Element is the most simple or least part of which a word is compounded. Of Letters are made Syllables

A Syllable is a perfect and articulate sound, consisting of one Letter or more.

The Quantity of Syllables is twofold

1. Long marked thus *ā*, *ān*, *ās*, *pān*, &c.
2. Short, marked thus, as *lē-gē-re*.

Of Syllables are made feet.

A foot is the joining together of two Syllables or more, according to their quantity and the use of Poets.

Of Feet two sorts are most usual.

1. A Dactyl consisting of three Syllables, the first long, and the two following short, as *dīcēre tēdērēt porrīgīt*.
2. A Spondee, consisting of two Syllables, both long, as *vīr-tūs cāu-rē fōr-nāx*.

A Verse is the Collection of a certain number of Feet, according to proper Rules. Of Latin Verses the two most usual sorts are these.

1. A long or Heroick Verse, consisting of six feet, the four first Dactyls or Spondees, the fifth usually a Dactyl, the sixth always a Spondee.
2. A short or Elegiac Verse, consisting first of two feet either Dactyls or Spondees, and then a long syllable, next two Dactyls and a long Syllable.

The last Syllable of a Verse is always common.

To know what Syllables are long, and what short take these directions.

1. Observe the Vowel which gives the sound to the syllable, which

1. If it comes before a Consonants or *x* or *z* in the same word, or one Consonant ending the former word, and another beginning the next following 'tis long by Position. Except that a short Vowel set before one of the Mutes *l* or *r*, immediately following is held common.

2. If it comes before another Vowel, 'tis always short. Except,

1. When

1. When *e* in the Genitive and Dative case singular of the 5th Declension comes between 2 Vowels, as *faciēi*.
2. In these Genit. Cases *illius, ipsius, istius, unius, nullius, ullius, neutrius, solius, totius, i.* is common, in *alterius* *i* is always short, in *alius* always long.
3. *Fi* in *fi* is always long, except in *fierem, fieres, fieret, &c. fieri*.
4. A Vowel before another in Greek words is most commonly long, as *Rhodoſeum, Orpheus*.

II. Every Diphthong in Latin is long, as *aū, hū, aēris, eūge*, except a Vowel immediately follows, as *præaltus, præibis, præustus*.

A Diphthong is a sound made of 2 Vowels joyned together in one syllable, of which there are five, *a, æ, au, ei, eu*.

III. Derivative and Compound keep the same quantity as the Primitive and simple ones of which they come, as *amo, anator, amabilis, redāmo*; except *innūba, prænūba* of *nūbo*, and *dejero, pejero*, of *jūro*.

IV. Of Prepositions these are always long, *ā, ē, dē, sē*, except a Vowel follows next after. *Di* also is long, except in *dirimo & disertus*. And *Prō*, except in these following. *Procella, profugus, protervus, pronepos, propago, profanus, profiteor, profundus, proficiscor, profari, prospero, profugio, profecto, Propbeta, propino*, in all which *pro* is short. In *procurro, profundo, propello, propulso, propago*, as *pro* is common. All other Prepositions are short, except Position makes them long.

V. In all Preterperfect tenses and Supines of two syllables, the former is long, as *vīdi, lēgi, lōtum*—Except *fīdi* of *fīdo* [not *fido*] *bībi, dēdi scīdi, stēti, nūli*, & Supines *quītum, sītum, ītum, lītum, cūtum, rātum, dātum, sātum & cītum* of *cīeo*.

NB. The first syllable of all double Preterperfect tenses is always short, such as *pēpendi, tōtendi, mōmordi, pēpedi, nūdi, jēfelli, tērigi, dīdici, cēcidi* of *cado*, and *cēcidi* of *cado* to beat.

VI. Adjectives in *nus* and *ōsus* are always long—Except *diutīnus, crastīnus, pristīnus, perendīnus, bornoiīnus, seroiīnus, oleagīnus, sagīnus, cedriīnus, carbasīnus*—and others which denote matter whereof a thing is made, as *Chrystallīnus, Myrrbīnus, Hiacinthīnus, Adamantīnus*.

VII. Of Conjugations the mark letter is to be observed,

1. In the first *ā* is always long, as *ābam*, *ābas*, *āveram*, *āveras*, *ābo*, *ārem*, *āre*, &c.
2. In the second *ē* is always long, as *ēmus*, *ēbamus*, *ēbimus*, *ēēmus*, *ēre*.—Except a vowel follows next after *e*, as *ēam*, *ēas*, *ēat*, *ēamus*, *ēatis*, *ēant*.
3. In the third *ē* is short before *r*, as *ēram*, *ērem*, *ērim*, *ēro*, *ēre*, excepting *ērunt*, *ēre* in the Preterperfect tense active, and *ēris*, *ēre* in the Fut. tense passive of the Indicative Mood, if not before *r* 'tis always long, as *ēbam*, *ēbar*, *ēmur*, *ēmini*.
4. In the fourth *ī* is always long, as *īmus*, *īvi*, *īveram* *īto*, *īrem*, *īre*, except a Vowel immediately follows, as *īebam*, *īam*, *īamus*, *īar*, *īatur*, &c.

VIII. Almost all other syllables except final, are long or short by Ute or Authority.—and so is,

IX. The encreasing syllable of the Genit. case which for the most part is,

I. Long

I. Long in such as increase in

ā --ā — Except (& fax
 ācis — A few Greek nouns
 ā is — Annibal & Sal
 ānis — (nectar, baccar.
 āris — Jubar, hep̄ar, par,
 āsis
 āis from as — Anas.

ē --ē--

ēcis — nex (pounds
 ēlis — Pes and his Com-
 ēgis — gr̄x.
 ēis — Arics, abies, paries,
 ēnis — bebes, interpres,
 teges, seges, and
 all ending in es
 short.

ī --ī--

īcis from { trix--natrix, varix,
 formix, filix,
 ix--appendix, ca-
 lix, hixtrix,
 īris — lix, hixtrix,
 coxendix.

ō --ō--

ōcis — præcox, and names
 of Country-men.
 ōtis — Trip̄os, &c.
 ōnis — certain foreign &
 Gr. Nouns which
 ōris { os increase by little o
 from { or--arbor, marmor, æquor,
 ador, robur, memor,
 & certain gr Nouns
 increasing by little o
 ōris — compos, impos.

ū --ū--

ūlis — pecus
 ūris — augur, m̄rmur, fur-
 fur, c̄ic̄ur, ligur, vultur.

II. Short in such as increase in

ā --ā-- Except

ābis
 ālis
 āis from a
 --ē--

ēmis

ēri

ēris — Verb and some Greek
 Nouns besides aer and
 æther.

ī --ī--

īcis from ex

īdis — Psophis crenis

īgis

īus

īnis — Salamis, Trachis, Del̄

ips phis.

iri

iris — Samnis, Quiris

ivis

ō --ō--

ōbis

ōgis

ōpis — Hydrops, Cenops

ōis { ur Cyclops, Cercops,
 from { us

ōvis

ū --ū--

ūcis — Pollux

ūgis

ūlis

ūpis

ūris

y --y--

ybis

ycis — Bombyx

ygis

yr̄is

Of the Quantity of ending syllables.

Except

These Terminations are long

1. *Putā, itā, quā.*
 2. All cases in *a* besides the Ablative singular of the first Declension, as *mus ā, pennā bonā.* And Vocatives of Greek Nouns in *as*, as *O Æneā, O Thomā.*
 3. Nouns of number in *ginta* makes the last common.
1. *Lāc, nēc, donēc,* always short.
 2. *Fac* and the Pronoun *hic*, which with *hoc* (if it be not the Ablative case) is always common.
1. *Mibi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi,* in which the last is common.
 2. *Nisī,* and *quā. ī* always short.
 3. Datives and Vocatives of Greek Nouns, as Dat. *Phyllidī, Palladī, Minoridī,* Vocat. *Amaryllī, Alexī, Daphnā.*
1. *Forsān, forsūtān, ān, tamēn, attamēn, veruntamēn.*
 2. *In* with his compounds *exīn, subīn, deīn, proīn.*
 3. Nouns in *en* that increase short in the Genitive case, as *carmēn, petlēn, tibicēn.*
 4. Words cut off by Apocope, as *mēn', vidīn', nemōn'.*
 5. Greek words in *on* by *ō* short, in *in* by *ī.* in *yn* by *y.* also in *an* from the Nominative in *a* not in *as.*
1. Greek Nouns which make the Genit. singular in *dos,* as *Arcā,* and the Latin word *Anā.*
 2. Accusatives plural of such as increase in the Genitive singular, as *Heroā, Phyllidās.*
1. Nouns of the third Declension which increase short in the Gen. case sing. as *milēs segēs, divēs.* Except *Arīēs, abiēs, par ē, Ceres* and *pēs* with his compounds.
 2. *E* the second person of *sum* with his Compounds, as *potēs, adēs, abēs,* and the Preposition *penē.* still short.
 3. Neuters of the singular, and Nominatives and Vocatives plural of Greek Nouns.
1. *Compō, impō,* and *ōs offis,* for *ōs* *ōris* is long.
 2. Greek words written by short *ō* as *delō, logōs, &c.*

[words]

Words are common that

end in

1. Datives and Ablatives singular of the 2d. Declension, as *dominō, bonō, magist. ō* which are always long.
2. Adverbs derived of Adj. ſtives in *o*, as *tantō, quantō, liquidō, falſō, primō* &c. Except *ſedulo, mutuo, crebro, ſero*, common. *Citō, modo*, and *quomodō*, always ſhort. *Ambo, duo, ego* and *homo* ſeldom long.
3. Words of one Syllable in *o* always long, as *dō, ſō*, and *ergō* put for *cauſa*.
4. All Greek words by *ω* ſtill long, as *Sapphō, Didō*.
Except

b d t.

1. Ablatives ſingular of the 5th Declenſion, as *fidē, glaciē, diē* with its Compounds *hodiē, quotidīē, pridīē, poſtridiē*: And *rē* with its Compounds *quarē, qua de rē, earē*, &c. and *ſumē*.
2. Second perſons ſingular of Verbs of the 2d. Conjugation in the Imp. Mood active, as *docē, movē, cavē*.
3. Adverbs in *e* derived of Adjectives, as *pulchrē, ceriē, valdē*, alſo *fermē ferē*: Except *benē* and *malē*.
4. Monosyllables in *e*, as *mē, rē, dē, ſē*, Except *quē, nē, vē* inclitic's,
5. Greek Nouns written by *η* or long *e*, as *τεκē, tempē*.

1. Nīl made by contraction of *nīl* and *ſol*.

2. Hebrew words, as *Michaēl, Gabriēl, Raphaēl, Dan ēl*.

1. *Fār, lār, nār, vēr, fūr, cūr*, and *īār* with his compounds, as *compār, impār, diſpār*.

2. Greek words in *ue* or *er* long, as *aēr, charactēr, atēr, ſotēr*, Except *pater* and *mater* in which *er* is ſhort.

1. Datives and Ablatives plural of the firſt and ſecond Declenſion, as *muīs, dominīs, templis*, and *quīs* for *quibus*.

2. Nouns increaſing long in the Genitive caſe, as *Samnīs, Samnītis, Salamis inīs*.

3. Monosyllables, as *vīs līs*, Except *īs, quīs*, and *hīs*.

4. Second perſons ſingular in *is* whoſe ſecond perſons plural end in *itis*, as *audīs, vellīs, dederīs, auditis, vellitis, dederitis*.

These Terminations are short

- us {
1. Nouns increasing long, as *stellus ūris, virrūs ūris*.
 2. The Genit. sing. Nominat. Accusat. and Vocat. plural of the 4th Declension in *us*, as *hujus manūs, hæ manus, has manus, & manus*.
 3. All monosyllables, as *pūs, tū, rū, mū, sūs, crūs, &c.*
 4. Greek Nouns ending with the Diphthong *us*, as *Pan- thū, Sapphū, Clīū*.

In scanning Verses certain Figures are used. viz.

1. A Vowel ends the former word, and another begins the following, the former is struck off by *Synalapha*.
2. M. ends the former and the following begins with a Vowel or Diphthong, the last syllable of the former word is cut off by *Ecthlipsis*.
3. Some- times {
 1. Two syllables are drawn into one by *Synaresis*, as *aureū, alvō*.
 2. One syllable is divided into two by *Diæresis*, as *voluisse* for *voluisse*, *suētus* for *suctus*.
4. A short syllable in the end of a word, if it begins a foot, may be made long by *Cæsura*, of which are 4 sorts, viz. when a short syllable is produced after,
 1. The first foot by *Triemimeris*, as *pectoribus inhians*.
 2. The first two feet by *Penthemimcris*, as
Omnia vincit amor & nos cedamus amori.
 3. The three first feet called *Hepthemimeris*, as
Oscentans artem pariter arcumque sonantem.
 4. The four first feet termed *Eneemimeris*, as
Ille latus niveum molli fulvis biacinto.

Mr. Walkers Particles in Tables accommodated to the Capacities and Memories of young Lads.

1. Signs of Noun Substantives common.	
A, an	2. Put for { 1. One-- unus.
	2. Each or every--in with <i>singulus</i> , and sometimes without it.
3. Before	1. A Participle in <i>ing</i> { 1. After a Verb of moving--made by the first Supine, a Participle in <i>rus</i> , or Gerund in <i>dum</i> .
	2. Denoting present Action--made by a Verb.
	2. Words of Time { 1. After, once, twice, thrice, &c. Sign of the Ablative Case with <i>in</i> or without it.
	2. Having a Participle in <i>ing</i> after them--by a Verb.
Above	1. In Order, height & place, generally <i>super</i> , <i>supra</i> , also
	2. More than, longer than-- <i>plus</i> , <i>amplius</i> , <i>maius</i> , <i>diutius</i> .
	3. Excelling, beyond-- <i>ante</i> , <i>præ</i> , <i>præter</i> , <i>ultra</i> , & <i>supra</i> .
	4. Higher, in place or dignity-- <i>prior</i> , <i>superior</i> .
	5. After { 1. Over -- <i>ad</i> , <i>extra</i> , <i>super</i> .
	2. From-- <i>superne</i> , <i>desuper</i> .
[About	1. Concerning -- <i>de</i> , <i>super</i> , Abl. <i>circa</i> , Accusat.
	2. Near upon, more or less, over or under-- <i>quasi</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>super</i> , <i>plus</i> , <i>minus</i> , <i>præter</i> , <i>propter</i> .
	3. Be { 1. Time-- <i>sub</i> , <i>circa</i> , <i>circiter</i> .
	fore { 2. Place and Persons-- <i>circa</i> , <i>circum</i> .
	4. Or ready, a Participle in <i>rus</i> .
	5. Belongs to the foregoing word and is omitted.
	About to be-- <i>futurum ut</i> .

- Abroad {
1. Out of doors, *foris*.
 2. Moving out of doors, *foràs*.
 3. A far off, or at a distance, *peregrè*.
 4. In the open Air, *sub dio*.
 5. In open sight, *in publico, in aperto, in propatulo*.
 6. All abroad, *passim, latè*.
 7. Far abroad, *longè, latèque*.
 8. Asunder, apart, *di, dis*, in Composition.

- According {
1. To, *ad, de, ex, secundum, pro*.
 2. As, *prout, sicut, proinde ut*.

Accordingly, *juxtà, pariter, perinde*.

- After {
1. Before {
 1. A Nominat. case, *postquam, posteaquam, ubi, cum, or ut*.
 2. An oblique case, *à, ab, ex, or post*.
 2. After {
 1. A Noun of time, *post* the Adverb, and *quam* if a Verb follow it.
 2. A Verb belongs to it, and is omitted.
 3. Signifying {
 1. According to, *de, ad*, and in Acc. also a sign of the Abl. case of the manner.
 2. Nearness or degree, order, or succession, *juxtà, proxime, secundum, sub*.
 3. Afterwards, *postea, exinde*.

- Again {
1. Once more, *iterum, denuo, rursus, ab integro*.
 2. On the other hand, *è, contra, invicem, vicissim*.
 3. Hereafter, *post, posthac, or postea*.
 4. Even, *etiam, vel*.
 5. After Verbs, or back again, *retro*, or *re* in Composition.

Again and again, *iterum atque iterum, etiam atque etiam*.

To and again, *ultro, citroque*. As big again, *duplo major, &c.*

Against

- Against {
- 1. Before {
 - 1. A Noun of time, in Accusat.
 - 2. A Verb with its Nom. case, *dum*.
 - 2. After {
 - 1. A Verb of motion, *ad*, or in Acc.
 - 2. Mind, thought, will, law, custom, right, just, good, &c. *præter*.
 - 3. Signifying {
 - 1. Damage, or opposition, also cross or contrary, *adversus*, *adversum*, *in*, *contra*.
 - 2. Defence or Preservation, *a*, *ad*, *adversus*, *contra*.

Over against, *à regione*, *ex adverso*. To be against, *adversor*, *repugno*.

- All {
- 1. Whole, *totus*, *integer*, *universus*.
 - 2. Every one, *singulus*, *quisque*.
 - 3. Only, *solus*, *unus*.
 - 4. As much as, so much as, how much soever, whatsoever, *quantumcunque*, *quod*, *quicquid*, *quantum*, or *quam* for *quantum*.
 - 5. Otherwise, *omnis*, *cunctus*, *universus*.

No or none at all, *nullus*, *omnino*. Not at all, *Non omnino*, *nequaquam*, *nullo modo*. Nothing at all, *nihil omnino*, *nihil prorsus*, *nihil quicquam*. Never at all, *omnino nunquam*. No where at all *omnino nusquam*.

- Along {
- 1. With a man or a thing, *undè*.
 - 2. Other-wise it {
 - 1. Is made by *per* or an Abl. case.
 - 2. Belongs to the foregoing word.

- As {
- 1. Before a Verb or Participle [in *ing*] with a passive sign made by {
 - 1. A Verb with *dum*, *cum*, *ubi* or *us*.
 - 2. A Preposition, *inter*, *super*, and in an Ablative.
 - 2. For {
 - 1. Which, *quod*, *id*, *quod*, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*.
 - 2. In this regard or respect, *ut*, *quia*.
 - 3. Like as, even as, *ut*, *sicut*, *vetut*, *quomodo*, *quemadmodum*.
 - 4. According as *ut*, *uti*, *sicut*, *ita*, *ut*, *pro*, *prout*.

3. Answering to { 1. Such, or such an one, *qualis, qui*.
2. So, or as great as, as much as as little as,
&c. *quantus, qui, quam* or *ut* with a Superlat.

- As { 4. Doubled with an Adjective or Adv. { 1. Tho, altho, *quavis*.
2. How much soever, *quantumcumque*.
betwixt, & put for 3. How little soever *quantulumcumque*.

5. Found { 1. In the former part of a sentence, *tam, non, minus, aequè*.
2. In the latter part, *quam*.

- And { 1. Next before not, *autem*.
2. If another word comes between and and not, *nec, neque*.
3. Before, yet, therefore, and if, omitted.
4. Otherwise, *ac, atque, & necnon, quæ, tum*.

- At { 1. Time, Price, Manner, Instrument, Cause, Games, commonly sign of the Ablative case.
2. Common or great places { 1. In a place, *in* with an Abl. case.
2. Nigh, near, or close by, *ad*.
3. Proper and small places { 1. Of the first or second Declension & singular Number in the Genitive case.
2. Of the third Declension, or the Plural Number in the Ablat.
4. A Participle in *ing* to be varied by *when* or *after* that, &c. *cum* with a Verb, or an Ablative case absolute.

2. To be at or present, *intersum*. At supper, *inter, super cœnam*.
3. Near, nigh, close, *ad*.
4. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

- Away { 1. Get you gone, or fie, *apage, apagine*.
2. With, i. e. abide or endure, *fero, patior*.
3. After a Verb is part of it and omitted.
4. Put for hence or from thence, it belongs to the next word, *Become*

Become { 1. Its meet, fit, or handfom, *decet*.
 2. Is made, or proves to be, *fit*, *evado*.
 3. Before *of*, *fit*, *futurum est* with a Dative, or *de* with an Ablative case.

Before { 1. For [before that] *antequam*, *priusquam*.
 2. In time or place, *ante*.
 3. In presence, *coram*.
 4. In Compari { 1. More than, *plusquam*.
 son *præ* also { 2. Rather than, *potius quam*.
 3. Sooner than, *citius quam*.
 5. Written or spoken, *supra*, *ante*, *prius*.
 6. Formerly, *olim*, *quondam*.

Being { 1. The same { 1. Since that, *cum*, *quandoquidem*.
 with { 2. Presence in a place, *præsentia*.
 { 3. To abide, continue, dwell, *esse licet*.
 { 4. As being, *utpote*.
 2. Before to with a Verb, a Participle in *rus*.
 3. After far, from, *ut*, and a Subjunctive Mood.
 4. Often left out, and the word following { 1. Ablative case absolute.
 sometimes in the { 2. Same case as the word before by Apposition.
 5. With a Verb or Participle, many times *quod* or *quia*.

Beside { 1. By, or nigh to, *prope*, *propter*, *juxta*, *secundum*.
 { 2. Except, save, but, *præter*, *extra*, *præterquam*.
 { 3. Moreover, furthermore, *porro*, *præterea*.
 { 4. More than, over and above, *præter*, *præterea*.
 { 5. Beyond, above, *ultra*, *præter*, *trans*.

Beyond { 1. On the further side, *trans*, *ultra*.
 { 2. Above, *præter*, *supra*, *extra*, *ultra*.
 { 3. To go beyond, or over-reach, *circumvenio*, *fallo*.

Both { 1. Spoken of two, *ambo*, *uterque*.
 { 2. Answered by and, *cum*, *tum*, &, *vel*, and *quia* doubled;

- But {
- 1. The word nothing what, or what else, before {
 - 1. A Verb *quam*.
 - 2. A Noun or Pronoun, *quin* or *quod*, *non* & *nisi*.
 - 2. Cannot, *non*, or *quin* with a Subjunctive Mood.
 - 1. After {
 - 1. Time, *cum*.
 - 2. Denying, *quin*.
 - 3. Words of {
 - 3. Not doubting, not hearing, not thinking, not questioning, &c. *quin*, or *ne*, *non*.
 - 2. The same with {
 - 1. Only, *tantum*, *solummodo*, or *modo*.
 - 2. Except, *nisi*, *præterquam*. But for *absque*.

But that, *ni*, *nisi*, *quod*, or *quod nisi*. Not but that, *non*, *quod non*.

- By {
- 1. Before {
 - 1. The Instrument [*wherewith*] or the manner [*how*] and words of time, sign of the Ablative case.
 - 2. Words of place, *per* or an Ablative case.
 - 3. Participles in *ing*, sign of the Gerund in *do*.
 - 4. Self or selves [for alone] *per*, *solus*.
 - 2. The same with {
 - 1. Through, by means of, *per*. So in swearing, Protestation, &c.
 - 2. Before, *ante*, *priusquam*.
 - 3. About, *circiter*, *sub*, *ad*.
 - 4. Near, or nigh to, *prope*, *juxta*, *propter*, *ad* *apud*.
 - 5. From, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, *ex*.
 - 6. According to, *de*, *ex*.
 - 7. Concerning, *de*, *ex*.
 - 8. Indirect, evil, *malus*, *sinister*, *inhonestus*.
 - 3. After {
 - 1. Comparatives, sign of the Ablative case.
 - 2. Passives, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, or sign of the Dative.
 - 4. Sign of an Adverb [commonly in *im*] as by stealth, *furtim*, man by man, *viritim*. Day by day, *quotidie*. &c.
 - 5. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

By reason of, *per*, *ob*, *propter*. By and by, *mox*, *breui*. By the by, *obiter*.

By reason of that, or because of, *propterea quod*.

By the way { 1. Slightly, *obiter*, *cursum*, *perfunctorie*, *leviter*, *intransitum*.
2. In going, *in itinere*, *in via*.

Either { 1. One of the two, *alteruter*, *utervis*, *uter*, *uterlibet*.
2. Or, *aut*, *vel*.

Else { 1. Other, *alius*.
2. Otherwise, *alioqui*, *aliter*, *aliàs*, *ni*, *ita*.
1. For { 3. More, further, *præterea*, *porro*, *adhuc*, *amplius*.
4. Besides, *præterea* with *nemo*.
2. After, or answering to { 1. Either expressed or understood, *aut* or *vel*.
2. Whether, *sive* or *an*.

Even { 1. Not odd, *par*.
2. Smooth, level, plain, *aquus*, *lævis*.
3. Equal or as big, *aqualis*, *par*.
4. Namely, *nempe*, *nimirum*.
5. Also, *etiam*, *quoque*, *vel*.
6. Almost, *ferme*, *fere*.
7. With from { 1. Time, *jam*, *inde*, *usque*, *a* or *ab*.
before { 2. Place [i. e. as far as from] *usque*, *a*, or *ab*.
8. An Expletive is omitted.

Ever { 1. For { 1. Any [before *a* or *an*] *nunquid*, *ecquis*, *ecquisnam*.
2. At any time, *unquam*, *ecquando*, *siquando*.
3. Always, continually, *semper*, *æternum*, *jugiter*.
2. After { 1. *As* redoubled with an Adjective or Adverb, *quam*, or *ut* with a Superlative.
2. Or for before that, *cum*, *nondum*, *ut ut*.

Every { 1. All, *omnis*, *universus*.
2. Whole, *ad*, as *ad quadrantem*.
3. Each one, *quisque*, *unusquisque*.
4. Before words { 1. *Quot* with an Ablat. case, as *quotannis*.
of time { 2. *In* with an Acc. case plural, as *in horis*.

Far { 1. Be { 1. A Substantive *longinquus*.
fore- { 2. An Adjective or Adverb, } *multo*, *longè*.
2. After a Verb

So far from that, *ita, non, ut*; *Adéo non--ut*; *Tantum abest, ut* or *ne* in the former clause, and *nedum* in the later.

As far as } To *usque ad*, So far that, *ed, ed usque*. (*multum*.
quantum quoad } From, *ab usque*, Far from, far off from, *longe procul*,

Far { Without, from } *Longè*.
Far off { } *Procul*.

1. The same
with

1. Instead, or in behalf, according to, considering. *pro, gratia, causa*.
2. By reason of, for the sake of, *propter, ob, pro, erga*.
3. As, - *in*, *pro as, in signum* for a sign.
4. For all - *per*, for a time - *ad, in, as in diem* for a day.
5. On ones side, *a, ab, pro*.
6. As for, *de, quod, ad, quantum ad*.

For

2. Before

1. A Sentence, as touching, *nam, enim, etenim*.
2. Diseases (against) *contra, ad*, Except nought for.
3. A person (for the use of) sign of the Dative case.
4. Words of price and wagers, sign of the Ablative case.
5. Part, *pro, ex*.
6. A Participle in
ing denoting {
 1. Because that, *quod*, or *qui* with a Subj. Mood.
 2. To the end that, *causa*, and a Gerundive with its Genitive case.
7. Profit and honour, *e, ex*.
8. Distributives, *in* Accusative case.
9. Purpose, use, end, &c. *ad* and *in*, Accusat.
10. An Infin. Mood later of two Verbs { omit-
11. A case with an Infin. Mood after it, { ted.

3. After good, fit, profitable, lawful, &c. sign of the Dat. case.

From

- From { 1. A common place, word of time, age or order, *a, ab, abs.*
 1. Before { 2. A Participle in *ing, a, ab, or ex*, and the Gerund in *do.*
 2. After { 1. A word of motion, and before a proper name of a small place, sign of the Ablative without a Preposition.
 2. Verbs of differing and taking away, sign of the Dat. or Abl. with *a, ab, abs.*
 3. With, of, or out, *de, e, ex.*
 4. Often belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

- Hence { 1. From this place, *hinc*
 2. Signifying the original or cause of any thing, *hinc, ex hoc.*
 3. After words of time, *ad, post.*

Henceforth, *posthac, quod superest, dein, porro.*

Henceforward, *deinceps, quod reliquum est.*

- His, hers, theirs, its { 1. With own, *suus.*
 before a Substantive { 2. Without own, *illius, ipsius, ejus.*

- Him, her, them, it { 1. Nominative case, *ipse, a, um.*
 with self in the { 2. Oblique cases, *sui, sibi, se.*

- Hither { 1. Towards this place, *horsum.*
 2. To this place, *huc.*
 3. An Adjective, *citerior.*

- Hither- { 1. To this time, *adhuc, usque adhuc.*
 to { 2. To this place, or bound, thus far, *hactenus.*

- How { 1. In what manner, *quomodo.*
 fore { 1. Adjectives and Adverbs come of them } *quam.*
 2. Verbs with admiration }
 3. By what means, *qui, unde.*
 4. Put with, or for that, *quod.*
 5. For what or why? *quid.*

- How far { 1. In space or place, *quam longè.*
 2. In going forward, *quatenus.*
 3. In degree of Excess or Excellency, *quanto.*

How is it that ? or why ? *quid ? quare ? cur ? quid est cur ? quid fit ut ?*
 Howbeit, *at, tamen, attamen, veruntamen, autem.*
 However, *ut, ut, utcumque.*

ut { 1. In the former part of a speech, *si*, in the latter, *sin*.
 2. Put for whether, *numsi*.

if not { 1. Put for unless, *ni, nisi, si non*.
 2. Having yet after it, *si non, sin minus*.

But if not, *sin aliter, sin minus*.

In { 1. With, to, an Accusative case } *in*
 2. Without, to, an Ablative case }
 3. Before { 1. Place, *apud, ad, in*.
 2. Time, *in, de, per, intra, inter*.
 3. Words of Price, sign of the Ablative case.
 4. Put for inward, *insitus*.
 5. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

In Latin *Latine*, in Greek *Græcè*, In English *Anglicè*.

it { 1. Be- { 1. A Verb usually omitted, sometimes *id* or *res*.
 fore } 2 Self, *ipse*.
 2. After a Verb or Preposition, *id, hoc, istuc*.

Last { 1. Signifying { 1. Time, *postremus*.
 2. Order or Place, *novissimus, extremus, ultimus, supremus, summus*, or Adverbs come of them.
 2. To last, *perenno, duro*.
 3. A last, *modulus, crepida*.

At last, *jam, tandem, aliquando, demum, denique, ad extremum*.

Let { 1. To hire, for Rent, Use, &c. *loco, eloco*.
 2. Alone, or to leave off, or pass by, *mitto, or omitto*.
 3. To give leave, or to suffer, *permitto, suo*.
 4. To hinder, *obsto, impedio*.
 5. Delay or hinderance, *mora, impedimentum*.
 6. Before another Verb, sign of the Imperative Mood ; but if the Verb be of the first person, of the Subjunctive.

Lik { 1. An Adjective, *par, similis, æquus*.
 2. A Verb, *probo, gaudeo, cordi est*.
 3. Importing likelihood or probability, *verisimile, probabile*.
 4. After the manner, way, or fashion made by some Adverb denoting that manner, way or fashion.

Little

Like as, in like sort, in like manner, &c. *Quemadmodum sicut, pariter ac, perinde ac, hujusmodi,*

Little before. { 1. A Substantive. { 1. *Parvus, exiguus.*
2. Sometimes a Diminutive, as *agellus puella, ungula.*
2. An Adjective Positive, *aliquantum nonnihil.*
3. A Comparative, *aliquant. paul.*
4. A Verb, *paulum, nonnihil, parum, aliquantulum.*
5. Time [space or while understood,] *parumper, paulisper.*

Less. { 1. With a Substantive -- *minor.*
2. With a Verb, or no, nothing, never, much, little, &c. *minus* the Adverb.
3. Part of a Verb, as to make less -- *minuo. extenuo.*

Least { 1. Referring { 1. Substantive -- *minimus.*
to 2 { 2. Verb -- *minimè.*
2. Following *at* or *the* -- *minimum, or minimè.*

Left, [that] -- *ne.*

Long { 1. An Adjective -- *longus.*
2. To desire greatly -- *percipio. expeto.*
3. Following *all* (with something between) -- *totus, omnis.*
4. An Adverb -- *diu.*
5. Denoting a { 1. Fault -- *culpa*, as *sum in culpa*, 'tis long of me.
2. Good cause -- *causa* -- *non eras in causa*, 'twas not long of you.

Man. { 1. No Child or Coward -- *vis.*
2. No Woman -- *mas, vir.*
3. A Servant -- *Servus, famulus.*
4. Often understood in Latin after certain Adjectives, viz. good, wise, just, &c. { Any man, *quis, aliquis.*
Every man, *quisque, omnis.*
Unus quisque.
No man, *nemo.*

- Much {
1. With a Substantive — *multus, plurimus.*
 2. With a Verb — *multum, magnopere, vehementer.*
 3. Of value, price, or concernment — *tanti, quanti, hujus, magni, permagni, maximi, plurimi.*
 4. Before Comparatives and Superlatives — *multo, longè.* So How much, *quò, quàm.* So much, *hoc eò, tantò.*
 5. Belongs to the foregoing Verb sometimes, and is omitted.

- More {
1. From *much* — *major*, or *plus* with a Gen. Case.
 2. From *many* — *Plures, & plura.*
 3. Before an Adjective or Adverb, Sign of the Comparative Degree.
 4. With Verbs of esteeming, valuing, buying and selling — *pluris.*
 5. For {
 1. Rather — *magis.*
 2. Hereafter — *post hac.*
 3. Further — *amplius ultra.*
 4. Else or besides — *præterea, amplius.*
 5. More greatly — *plus, magis.*
 6. Above — *plus, amplius, magis, supra & super.*

- The more {
1. In the former part of a Sentence — *quò, quàm.*
 2. In the latter — *tantò, eò* So these answer each other, *Quot tot, quoties toties, qualis talis, quantum tantum, quantopere tantopere.*

- Most with {
1. An Adjective or Adverb Sign of the Superlat. Degree.
 2. A Substantive, *plerique.*
 3. A Verb — *maximè, plurimum.*

- Must signify {
1. Necessity, *necesse est.*
 2. Need, *opus est.*
 3. Duty, *oportet.*

- Near {
1. An Adjective — *propinquus.*
 2. For almost — *prope.*
 3. Belongs to the next Verb — *near to, or unto — prope, juxta, propter.*

Next

- Next {
1. An Adjective - *proximus*.
 2. In Order. {
 1. Before a Case - *juxta, secundum, post*.
 2. Without a Case - *deinde, deinceps*.
 3. In Time - *posterius*, or some Adverb.
 4. In Place - *vicinus*.

- Neither {
1. Of the two - *Neuter*.
 2. Answered by *non, nec, neque, neve*.

- Never {
1. No, none or not - *nullus, non unus, non ullus*.
 2. At no time - *nunquam, non unquam*.
 3. With *ibe* before a Comparative - *nibilo*.
 4. A Note of forbidding - *ne*.

Never so, or never such, *vel, ut, quamvis, quamlibet, etiamsi*.

- No {
1. Without a casual word - *ne, non*.
 2. Next before a Substantive - *nullus nequis - nihil, nequid*.
 3. Before an Adjective and a Substantive - *non, baud*.
 4. Person - *nemo, nullus, nequis, non quisquam*.

No more - *non plus, non amplius, ne quid ultra, nihil ultra, nihil amplius*.

- Not {
1. In denying - *non, baud, minus, nec, neque*.
 2. In forbid- {
 1. *Non*, with a future Tense of an Indicative Mood.
 2. *Ne*, with an Imperat. or a Subjunctive Mood.
 3. *Noli*, with an Infinitive Mood.
 2. Af- {
 1. Words of Caution, warning, &c. - *ne*
 2. Words intreating or deprecating - *ne* or *ut*.
 3. Verbs of fearing - *ut* or *ne non*.
 3. In Questions - *non, nonne, annon, & que* the *inclitic*.
- with a Subj. Mood.

- Now im- {
1. Time {
 1. Present - *nunc*.
 2. Newly past - *modò*.
 3. Instantly to come - *jam*.
 2. Connexion - *autem, jam*.
 3. Transition - *deinceps*.

1. The same with
- 1. Concerning, touching - *de, super.*
 - 2. Out of, where of, noting matter - *e, ex, de.*
 - 3. With or by - Sign of the Gerund in *do.*
 - 4. From or by, most commonly after Passives - *à, ab, abs.*
- Of
- 1. Before
 - The latter of two Substantives. Sign of the Gen. Case.
 - 2. A Participle in *ing*, sign of the Gerund in *di.*
 - 3. After
 - 1. Nouns of desire, knowledg, remembrance, ignorance, forgetting, care, fear, &c. Many Participials and all Verbals in *ax.* Also Partitives and Comparatives and Superlatives put partitively. Also Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, acquitting, & *penitet, pudet, piget, tædet.* Sign of the Genitive Case.
 - 2. Nouns and Verbs of plenty or wanting; filling, emptying, spoiling, disappointing, joy, pride, &c. also after the English of *dignus, indignus, natus, cretus satus ortus editus prognatus creatus, & opus & usus* for need; Sign of the Ablative Case.
 - 3. A Substantive & before mine, thine, ours, yours, his, and theirs is omitted - as *amicus meus*, a friend of mine.
 - 4. Most Verbs, especially of inquiring or hearing - *à, ab, è, ex, de.*

What kind of? What manner of - *Qui, qualis.*

- On or Upon
- 1. Before
 - 1. Words of Place for
 - 1. Beside, near unto, toward which - *ad, ab, à.*
 - 2. Above - in Abl. *super.*
 - 2. Words of Time
 - 3. Musical Instruments.
 - 4. Words noting Food.
 - 5. Condition, Terms, &c.
- Sign of the Ablative Case.
- 2. After Verbs
 - 1. Of Depending - *à, ab, è, ex, de.*
 - 2. Of bestowing, spending, imploying, wasting, losing - in Acc.
 - 3. *Misereor, miseresco* - Sign of the Gen. Case.
 - 3. For after - *super, in litera super literis* or *litteras,*
 - 4. Belongs to the next word, and is omitted.

Or

- Or { 1. Alone, or noting Correction - *ve, seu, five.*
 2. Answering. { 1. Whether - *an, ne, seu, five.*
 2. Either - *aut, vel.*

- Over *à super* { 1. Beyond - *ultrà.*
 2. Above - *suprà.*
 3. Cross or overthwart - *transi.*
 I. Signifying { 4. In Comparison - *præ.*
 5. After or within - *post, intra.*
 6. Concerning - *de, super.*
 7. Too or too much - *nimius, nimis, nimium.*

2. After { 1. A Noun of Rule, Power, Command - in Acc.
 2. A Verb, Sign of the Dative.
 3. With Verbs of motion - *per, trans.*
 4. Belongs to the next word, and is omitted - All over - *per*, or an Abl.

- Ought or must { 1. *Oportet, debet.*
 2. The Gerund in *dum* with *est*.

Ought for any thing - *quid, ecquid, siquid, res* - for ought - *quantum*.

- Out { 1. From place or number - *de, è, ex.*
 2. Away or of from - *à, ab.*
 3. Not within - *extra.*
 4. Belongs to the foregoing word, and is omitted.

Out of, for, by reason of, *propter.*

Own, *suus, proprius.* -- Own self - *ipse.*

Self. after a Pronoun, my, your, him, &c. *ipse.*

- Self-same { 1. *Ipse* with *ille, iste, hic, is, qui.*
 2. *Idem* - with *ille, iste, quod* or *unus.*

- Since for { 1. Seeing that or because - *cum, quando, siquidem, quandoquide.*
 2. From or after - *à, ab, ex, post.* Sometimes by *ut, quòd, cum, & postquam*
 3. Ago, abhinc, antè, diu, dudum, olim pridem.

- So { 1. In a former clause, and answered by *as* or *that* in a latter - *tam adeò perinde, sic, ita.*
 2. In a later clause, and answering to *as* in a former - *sic, ita.*
 3. For this, that, the same - *id, idem.*

So many - *tot* - So often - *toties*. So much, so great - *tantus* - so that, *modo, dum, dummodo* - so - *en tanque*, an Enclitic.

- Such noting { 1. Kind, sort or quality - *talis, qualis, ejusmodi*, and is for *talis*.
 2. Nature, Disposition or Condition - *sic, ita.*
 3. So great - *tantus, ita magnus.*
 4. *This, that, they* or *those*: denoting quality - *hic* or *is*.

Such a - before a Noun - *tam, adeo.*

- That { 1. Before a Substantive; *ille, is, iste.*
 2. Which or who - *qui, quis.*
 3. To the end that, or before, may, can, might, could, should, ought, &c. *ut.*
 4. Betwixt a Comparative and a Verb is omitted.
 5. Put with or for, because
 6. Referring to something done or doing { *quòd*
 7. After words of Opinion, knowledg, relation or complaint.

- After { 1. Same - *qui, ac, atque.*
 2. Words of care, endeavour, desire, intreaty, wishing, warning, counselling, commanding, obtaining, happening, permitting and affecting - *ut* - which after *velo, peto, censeo, jubeo, fimo facio* &c.

Ec. is elegantly omitted.

3. So or such - *ut*.

4. Words of fear in Speeches } 1. Affirmative - *ne*.
2. Negative - *ut* or *ne non*.

Before that - *antequam priusquam*. After that - *postquam, posteaquam*.

Than after. { 1. Comparative. } 1. Before a Noun; Sign of the Ablative Case.
2. Before another word - *quam*.
2. Other or otherwise - *ac, atque, quam*.

Then { 1. At that time - *tum, tunc*.
2. Next or after that - *tum, deinde*.
3. Therefore or so then - *ergo, igitur, tum postea, tum porro*.

Thence { 1. From that place - *illinc, inde, istinc*.
2. From that cause, occasion, or ground - *exeo, inde, exinde*.

There { 1. In that place - *ibi, istic, illic*.
2. Often Sign of the Verb to be set before the Nominative Case is omitted.
3. In Composition, with, *about, after, at, by, from, in, into, of, on, out, upon, so, unto, with, withall, &c.*, *iste, &c.*

The before a Comparative for { 1. By how much - *quod quantum*.
2. By so much - *eo tantum*.

Through applied to { 1. Place - *per*.
2. Occasion, cause or means - *ex, per*.

	1. Before a	1. Noun - <i>in, usque, ad.</i> 2. Verb - <i>dum, donec, quoad.</i>
Till	2. For	1. <i>Ante</i> alone before a Noun of Time. 2. <i>Antequam</i> , or <i>antea-quam</i> before a Verb.
		2. To allure or draw on - <i>lascio, allicio.</i> 3. To plow or order land - <i>colo.</i>
		1. And signifying.
	1. A Casual word.	1. To the use of - Sign of the Dat. case. 2. In comparison of - <i>ad, pro.</i> 3. Towards - <i>in, erga, adversum.</i> 4. Of, or concerning - <i>ad, de.</i>
		2. Of Time, for until - <i>in, ad.</i> 3. Of that Person, to or before whom any person or thing is complained, accused, condemned or spoken of - <i>apud</i>
		4. And following.
		1. Words of motion, also Verbs betokening to apply, add, appertain, belong, call, exhort, provoke, invite, &c. And Adjectives of forwardness, readiness, fitness, inclinableness, &c. <i>ac,</i>
To before		2. According - <i>ad, de, ex, secundum, pro.</i>
		1. Any Substantive or Adjective by the Gerund in <i>dum</i> with <i>ad.</i>
		2. A Passive Sign, when necessity or duty is noted by a Gerund in <i>dum</i> ; when purpose or likelihood, by a Participle in <i>rus</i> .
	2. A Verb, sign of the Infinitive Mood, and may be rendered after.	3. Adjectives of worthiness, fitness, &c.
		4. Substantives that may be varied by who or which, with <i>may, can, might, &c.</i>
		By a Subjunctive Mood and <i>qui.</i>

- To be {
1. A Passive Sign. or Noun or Verb Substantive. Sign of the Participle in *am*.
 2. An Adjective, the later Supine or Subjunctive Mood with *qui*.
 3. Any other Verb, or an Acc. Case, the Indicative Mood Passive.
2. Without a Sign, alone, or before a Substantive, Adjective or Preposition in the same clause - *esse* or *us* or *qui* with *sum*.

- Together {
1. After words of Time - *per*.
 2. After words of gathering or uniting - *con* in composition.
 3. In Company, at the same time or place - *una*, *simul*, *inter*.

- Too {
1. For also - *etiam quoque*.
 2. For ever before an Adjective or Adv. *nimis*, *nimium*.
 3. Sometimes by the Comparative degree with *quam*, *quod* or *ut*.

- Towards {
1. For to noting, favor, reverence, duty, &c. *in*, *ad*, *erga*, *versus*.
 2. Importing prospect or motion towards a place - *ad*, *in*, *versus*.
 - 3 Denoting nearness in {
 1. Time - *sub*.
 2. Place or situation (without motion) - *a*

- Very {
1. Before a Substantive for {
 1. Meer, true, pure - *verum*, *verus*, *purus*, *putus*.
 2. Even - *vel*, *etiam*.
 3. Himself it self, or themselves, or with or for the word same - *ipse*.
 2. Before an Adjective or Adverb - *multum*, *valde*, *admodum*, *apprime*.

- Under** {
1. Refer- ring to
 2. Place, viz. below or beneath - *sub*.
 3. Government, or time of Government - *sub abl.*
 4. Dignity, honor, or order or degree - *infra*.
 5. Colour, shew or pretence - *per Acc. sub Abl.*
 6. Number, noting short of, not so many as, fewer, than - *infra, minor, minus*.
 7. For lower, an Adjective - *inferior*.

- What** {
1. For
 2. That which - *quod*, and after, contrary to *contra* with *ac*, *atque* or *quam*.
 3. To what pass, end or purpose - *quorsum*.
 4. Partly - *qua*.
 5. How - *quam*.
 6. Before a Substantive on which it depends - *qui, quis, qualis*.
 7. A question, or without a Substantive - *quid*.

- When** {
1. At what time, or at the time that - *quum, ubi, quando*.
 2. While or whilst that - *in, inter, cum*.
 3. After that, or as soon as - *ubi, tum, ut, postquam*.
 4. In a question - *Quando?*

- Whence** {
1. Any thing cometh or proceedeth - *ex quo*.
 2. Or from what place - *unde?*

- Where** {
1. In what or which place - *ubi?*
 2. Any thing began - *unde*.
 3. By what or which place, or way - *qua*.
 4. Compounded with *at, by, from, of, on, in, to, upon, with, &c.* is the same with *by which, from which, or what, &c.* *quo, qui*.

Any where - *usquam, uspiam* - no where - *nusquam, nuspiam*,
Somewhere - *alicubi*.

- Whether** {
1. In the former clause answer'd by *or* in the later *seu sive*
 2. Which of the two - *uter*.
 3. To what (or which) place - *quod*. (*ansi.*)
 4. Whether or no, of asking or doubting - *ne, utrum, num*.
Which

- Which { 1. A Relative - *qui*.
2. A Question - *quis*.
3. For whether of the number - *uter*.

- While { 1. Alone or after *great* or *little* - *parumper*, *paulisper*, *aliquantisper diu*.
2. Before *go* or *since* - *dudum*.
For { 1. In the mean time or space that - *dudum*.
2. So long as - *dum*, *quoad*.
3. Until, so long till - *donec*, *dum*, *tantisper dum*.

- Who { 1. In a Question - *Quis*?
2. A Relative - *qui*.
3. An Indefinite - *quis* & *qui*.

What {
When { *soever* { *Quod*
Where { *Quando* } *cunque*
 Ubi

- Before { 1. The Cause Instrument or manner answering to the Question, Why? Wherewith? How? sign of the Abl. Case.
2. Words that { 1. A positive degree with *nimium*.
end in *est*, by { 2. A Comparative with *aquo* or *quam* & *debet*.
3. A person with reference to a place, where one is, or to some power with him - *apud*, and sometimes *ad* & *pene*.
- With { 1. Verbs of comparing, contending, meeting, and being angry - Sign of the Dat. Case.
2. Af- { 2. Verbs of beginning put for at or from
ter { *a*, *ab*.
3. Noting Company or together with - *cum* - where note that in *me-cum*, *tecum*, *secum*, *nobiscum*, *vobis-cum*, *quicum*, *quibus-cum*, the Preposition is set after its Case.

Within

Within before { 1. A word of Place - *intra*, but if the place be not expressed in *ius*.
2. A word of time - *cis*, *in*, *citra*.

2. A word of time - *cis, in, circa.*

51. Not within - *foris, extra.*

Without	{	2. Not with <i>sine, citra, ex-</i> <i>tra</i> also some- times by	1. A Verb signifying to be void - <i>vaco, careo.</i>
			2. A Word compounded with <i>ex</i> , & <i>in</i> for <i>non</i> .
			3. A word of contrary signification to that which follows <i>without</i> .
			4. Negative Particles coming together with Nouns, Participles or Adverbs.
		3. For unless or except - <i>nisi</i> .	

2. Not with

sine, citra, extra also sometimes by

3. For unless

Worth } 1. Dignity or Authority - *dignitas, auctoritas*.
noting } 2. Price or value by a Verb of esteeming, and 2 Gen. case.

2. Price or value by a Verb of esteeming, and a Gen. case.

Worth ones labour, worth ones pains, care or while - *opera pretium,*
cura pretium.

1. Answering to although.

2. Joined with but.

3 For notwithstanding, or for all that.

4. Noting Correction - *quanquam, etsi, tametsi*.

Yet 5. For thither to this time in

1. Affirmative Speeches - *adhuc*.
2. Negative ones, with not, nothing, scarcely or hardly - *non dum, necdum, nihil-dum, neque-dum, vix-lum, baud-dū*.

5. For thither to
this time in

2. Negative ones, with not, nothing,
scarcely or hardly - *nondum, necdum,*
nibil-dum, neque-dum, vix-tum, haud-dū.

6. For still or at this time ; adduc, etiam-nunc etiam-nunc.

7. With or for more, i. e. further - *ad hoc etiam*.

You and yours directed to { i. One person - *tu, tuus.*

2. More than one - *vos, vester*.

N B Sometimes Your is elegantly made by *tibi* for *tuis*, and My by *mibi* for *meus*.

Wheat

When a Passive English comes before a Verb

1. Neuter ; for the Present Tense Passive make the Preterperfect Tense active, and for the Preterimperf. Passive, the Preterpluperf Tense active.
2. Deponent, change the English Passive by another English active, and so make it.

If the Sign of the Case be far from it, or from the Verb that governs it, reduce the words to their natural order, and so make them into Latin.

If an *English* seems hard, change it into some other of the like sense.

FINIS.
